

Complicated Tabulation

Labor Maintains Slim Lead As Australian Count Goes On

CANBERRA, Australia, May 20 (Reuters).—The Labor party is expected to have a majority of between three and five seats in the new 127-seat House of Representatives, according to figures released tonight.

Vote counting continued and because of the need to redistribute preference votes in some constituencies, the final figures may not be known until next week. Under Australia's electoral system, the candidate with the lowest vote is eliminated and numbered preferences on the ballot are distributed to remaining candidates. This process continues until one candidate has a clear majority.

The result of the Senate election, also held on Saturday, may not be known for a month.

Labor had a majority of nine in the old 123-seat House of Representatives, but Prime Minister Gough Whitlam dissolved Parliament after only 17 months of his three-year term because money bills were rejected by the opposition-controlled Senate.

The Labor party, so far, has won 62 seats in the lower house, compared with 57 taken by the Liberal-Country party alliance. Eight seats have not yet been decided.

Senate Situation

In the Senate, where the situation is also far from clear, the position tonight was Labor, 29 seats; Liberal-Country Alliance, 26 seats, and undecided 5. The opposition has a 24-to-26 control in the previous Senate. Voting for the upper house is by the pro-

Land Rights Proposed for Aborigines

By David Lamb

SYDNEY, May 20.—In a significant shift from past practices, a Commonwealth commission has proposed that aborigines in the Northern Territory should be freehold owners of their traditional land and share in its mineral wealth.

The report—its recommendations have been endorsed by the federal government—suggests that no more mineral exploration licenses on aborigine land should be granted until at least 1977. After that, mining should be permitted only with aborigine approval or if the government decides it is in the national interest.

This last qualification gives the government a loophole to authorize mining on aborigine land, something the Labor government has been reluctant to do, as evidenced by its ban on uranium mining by Queensland Mines.

Queensland Mines, which has tried unsuccessfully to negotiate mining rights with aborigines, has deposits valued at more than \$500 million and has said it will seek compensation from the government if it denied the right to mine them.

"The fact that a very poor group of people have turned down an offer... shows how strongly they feel about it," said Justice Albert Woodward, chairman of the Aboriginal Land Rights Commission. The report was 18 months in the making.

Deserting Towns

But the proposal of ownership is likely to go only part way toward satisfying the territory's 22,000 full-blooded aborigines, who are deserting town settlements in increasing numbers to return to their traditional areas.

Militant urban spokesmen for the nation's 150,000 aborigines have made land rights their foremost issue. They want complete authority to own and operate their land, including its mineral wealth.

The Woodward report rejects this demand. It says minerals should remain the property of the government because the earth's wealth belongs to all Australians. It adds that the aborigines should be able to prevent exploration except when the national interest is involved.

Prime Minister Gough Whitlam said his government would meet with aborigine councils and communities in the sparsely populated Northern Territory with the hope of enacting legislation after the general election, which took place Saturday.

"It is a courageous step by the federal government, especially because of the widespread opposition to such moves from various sectional interests," said Charles Perkins, the most senior aborigine public servant.

AP Los Angeles Times.

portional, not preferential, system.

The results so far show that Mr. Whitlam has retained the confidence of the cities, but in Queensland and other rural areas there has been a turning away from Labor, which observers attribute mainly to the Whitlam government's decision to end special tax concessions given to farmers for soil and water conservation.

Mr. Whitlam, returning to Canberra today from his campaign headquarters in Sydney, said that the election was a "good result," as Labor polled more votes than ever nationwide. But he said, "It is the distribution of seats which makes for difficulty."

Billy Snedden, leader of the Liberal party, said the close vote "has given the Labor party the yellow caution light" against what he called "creeping Socialism." He had accused Mr. Whitlam of mismanaging the economy by failing to control inflation and strikes.

Doug Anthony, leader of the Country party, said Mr. Whitlam had been given "a strong rebuke."

Chance for Opposition

Although it seemed likely that the government would be returned with a majority of between one and five seats, there was a slim chance that the opposition parties could snatch a one-seat victory. Mr. Snedden refused to concede defeat.

The chief electoral officer said that, because of the closeness of the poll, it might take two weeks to take into account the postal and absentee votes, which could total more than 100,000, and to distribute ballot preferences.

The nation's two biggest union organizations are preparing a political and industrial plan to combat a possible Liberal-Country party government, industrial observers in Melbourne said today. The two groups are the Australian Council of Trade Unions, with 1.8 million members, and the Australian Council of Salaried and Professional Associations, with 350,000 members.

The Liberal-Country alliance had campaigned for a wage-and-price freeze.

Coups Affects Relationships Between People in Portugal

By John Vinocur

LISBON (AP).—He is a plasterer, a man on a scaffold, reaching, bending, coughing in a sea of white dust nine hours every day for the equivalent of \$25 at the end of the week.

The job is the same; he still takes the same overcrowded trolley bus downtown and his wife still packs him the same lunch of fish sandwiches, but there have been real changes in the plasterer's life since the overthrow April 25 of 48 years of authoritarian government in Portugal.

"It has to do with the boss," he says. "He's gotten very quiet all of a sudden. He is not stepping on my toes any more. He's promising raises, but there's a bigger change. It's in the way he talks. Before it was always work more, work harder. Now it's just do your job properly and do it well."

The military coup that the Portuguese call "our revolution" overthrew more than just a regime—

Swiss Seize 3 in Holdup

(Continued from Page 1)

One of the robbers, wearing a black hood, then came out, tested the engine and lights. The second man then came out with the two women.

Hostages in Sweden
GOTHENBURG, Sweden, May 20 (Reuters).—A gunman holding four women hostage in a drug store here tonight demanded that two convicted criminals be freed from jail.

The gunman, apparently in his late thirties, demanded the release of Jan-Erik Olsson and Clark Olsson, now serving long prison terms for holding four hostages at gunpoint in a Stockholm bank last August.

32 Held in Seoul
SEOUL, May 20 (AP).—Three gunmen held 32 persons hostage in a basement barroom here today after killing a police patrolman. A police spokesman said that the hostages included nine women.

Police said the gunmen set up a barricade of tables and chairs at the entrance of the barroom in the heart of Myong-Dong, one of Seoul's busiest business districts.

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French interim President Alain Poher (left) offers his hand to Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Suspicious of Communists

Women's Role in Mitterrand's Defeat

By Nan Robertson

PARIS, May 20 (NYT).—A 63-year-old Parisian woman who has voted Socialist all her life yesterday voted conservative. So did her husband, who will retire three months from now on a very small pension.

The defeated leftist candidate for the French presidency, Socialist leader François Mitterrand, promised a "new world" to those for whom life is hard. His conservative rival, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, pledged much the same thing but in slightly different words.

Women in Paris as in the provinces a crucial element in this and earlier presidential elections, faced an agonizing choice. According to opinion polls, women contributed significantly to Mr. Mitterrand's defeat in 1965 in the runoff against President Charles de Gaulle.

Bourges, a city of 74,000 in the center of France, voted as France voted in the first round May 5.

It did away with a kind of relationship between people. It was a relationship that involved a sullen acceptance of authority on the one hand, and on the other, easy assurance that power at any level would always go unchallenged.

Revolutionary Coup

The plasterer's wife, who works at the Lisbon University canteen, was one of a group of women who felt free enough now to complain about working on Sundays. They won weekend time off. "You could say," the plasterer joked, "that we are a bit of a revolutionary couple."

A reporter, thinking about the plasterer's bitter description of his boss, hesitated for a moment before asking the worker for his name.

"I am Manuel Fernandes Videla," he said, slowly, clearly, and with real pride.

Life has changed, too, although not materially, for some of the old privileged class like Maria Fernanda Ribeiro, an elegant woman with two grown sons and a husband who is a naval officer and commander of a training ship.

Her cleaning lady still comes to their townhouse and her mother-in-law still worries about her being too outspoken. But Mrs. Ribeiro's feelings of shame about her country are gone.

I used to live here in constant irritation," she said. "I tell you I hated to live in this country the way it was. I am telling you the truth. I always wanted to get out. Now I feel jubilant. I want to stay and see what happens."

Attitude Toward Men

The biggest change, she said, was in her attitude toward Portuguese men.

"I used to feel a lot of contempt for them. I used to think they were worthless incapable of anything noble. I know many other women who felt this way. A friend called me up the other day and said the biggest surprise of the 'hole' thing was to find out there are some men in Portugal."

"In the days when I talked to my husband about living under such a system, he used to say 'What good is it for me to make any noise. All it will do is get me thrown in jail and make trouble for the boys.'"

"The only people I don't want to see now are the ones who used to back the regime—even in private when they could speak their minds—and who now go around saying they are for the revolution. Disgusting."

with Mr. Mitterrand coming out ahead of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in a field of 12. Interviews there early last week showed his women deeply divided between the two front-runners.

Ottile David, 27, who runs a youth center in Bourges, cast her ballot yesterday—with anxiety—for Mr. Mitterrand. Marie-Claire Tavernier, 42, whose family has owned a candy factory and shop for three generations, voted for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

Both women shared a fear of the Communist party that supports Mr. Mitterrand, and both had many of the same hopes: for their children's future.

Mrs. David has six brothers and sisters and they are split down the middle between Socialist and conservative.

Mrs. Tavernier could not enter her shop in recent days without her women employees falling silent in their political discussions.

They talked neither to the men working there nor to their woman boss about how they would decide.

Mrs. David thought that Mr. Mitterrand would bring a change for the better, but she was apprehensive. She is a devout Roman Catholic, as is Mrs. Tavernier, and the Communists go against their grain.

The stores of Bourges are bursting with tempting things to buy. Its streets are choked with new cars and motorbikes. It is a rich city, yet everybody complains about "unadmissible" inflation and the rise in prices. Mr. Mitterrand attempted to pin-

Italian Court Plans to Free 8 as Ransom

GENOVA, May 20 (UPI).—A court bowed to guerrilla demands today and agreed to release eight imprisoned leftists in return for the release of kidnapped Assistant Prosecutor Mario Sossi.

Contradictory previous government statements that there would be no bargaining with the kidnapers, the court said the eight would be given provisional freedom and issued passports "on condition that Sossi's personal safety and freedom are insured."

The "Red Brigades," a self-styled leftist guerrilla group which kidnapped Mr. Sossi outside his home 32 days ago, had threatened to kill him unless the eight were released by midnight today.

Cuba Rejects Them

The brigades demanded that the men be flown to Cuba, Algeria or North Korea, but Italian newspaper reports said Cuba sent word it wanted nothing to do with them.

Italian Communists and other leftists have called the brigades a group of rightist provocateurs.

The court ruling represents the first time that postwar Italy has come to terms with a local terrorist group, although it granted freedom to Arab commandos arrested on its territory last year for allegedly trying to blow up or shoot down Israeli airliners.

Previous Attitude

Interior Minister Paolo Emilio Taviani said on May 6 that "any hypothesis of negotiations or deals with criminals is absurd." And President Giovanni Leone later said he was rejecting an appeal sent by Mr. Sossi from his "people's jail" for the release of the eight men.

The prosecutor, known for his crackdowns on leftist extremists and pornographers, was kidnapped April 18, the first anniversary of the conviction of the eight men. Mr. Sossi had served as prosecutor in their trial.

Mario Rossi, a bearded anarchist and founder of the "2nd of October" guerrilla group, was sentenced to life imprisonment for the robbery and murder of a rent collector. The seven other members of his group drew lesser sentences.

For Ignoring Intelligence Information

U.S. Critical of Israeli War Error

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, May 20 (NYT).—Israel's intelligence service, in the past regarded as the best in the Middle East and the equal of larger services, is under severe criticism because of its failure to assess Arab intentions correctly before the October war last year.

U.S. civilian and military intelligence communities, including a task force at the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., have studied with dismay the errors of Israel in evaluating their own information and the material made available to them by Western intelligence services.

Information now available shows that as early as Sept. 24 the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency, the latter specializing in electronic intelligence, were convinced that a major Arab attack was coming and warned Israel. The Israeli command rejected the warning.

This rejection is in accord with the attitude of Israeli intelligence throughout the prewar period. In the view of U.S. and other Western sources, the Israelis were too confident of their knowledge of the Arabs and underestimated their potential enemies' ability to keep secrets.

Intelligence Officers

An official Israeli government report, issued after a lengthy inquiry, blamed Maj. Gen. Eliahu Zeira, the director of military intelligence, and Brig. Arye Shalve, his principal assistant, for a "totally insufficient warning" of the Egyptian and Syrian attacks on Oct. 6.

Although the secret of the Arab offensive was well kept—a British estimate is that only eight high Arab officials knew the time and points of attack—the Israeli intelligence center had sufficient information. The failure was in evaluation.

From all accounts, Israeli, Arab and neutral, it appears that the Israeli intelligence service was locked into a doctrine that held that Egypt would attack only if it had enough air power to knock out the Israeli Air Force and bases.

Egypt and Syria attacked at 3 p.m. on Oct. 6 without the expected aerial preparation. Not until 4:30 a.m. the official report said, had military intelligence

told the government that war could be expected that evening.

The commission of inquiry, headed by Shimon Agranat, President of the Supreme Court, found that "a doctrinaire adherence" to the aerial-preparation theory was at the bottom of the failure to evaluate warnings from the Suez Canal front correctly.

Egyptian operational plans were in fact quite different from those enshrined in Israeli doctrine. Gen. Ahmed Ismail, then commander in chief, chose a "meat-grinder" strategy, based on the extensive use of tanks, artillery and missiles, that would decimate Israeli units as they entered the

battle. He rejected a far-ranging air offensive.

American military sources compared Israeli intelligence that of the French in 1939 at the start of World War II. French were convinced the Germans would attack the Meuse line—which would suit F. strategy.

The Israelis, according to comparison, were sure that enemy would do what they expected him to do and engaged superior Israeli Air Force sources agree that sufficient information was available to Zeira and his research department.

Egypt Warns Israel on Raid Against Any Arab Country

CAIRO, May 20 (Reuters).—Egypt today warned Israel that any aggression against any Arab country is an aggression against the whole Arab nation, which could not take it lightly.

Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, addressing the opening session of the Arab League's Joint Defense Council here, said: "Nothing could prevent us from supporting our brothers who are subjected to aggression in the Golan, Lebanon and the refugee camps."

Mr. Fahmy was referring to the daily battles on the Golan Heights and recent Israeli attacks against Lebanese villages and Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

[In Jerusalem today, UPI reported, Premier Golda Meir vowed angrily in the Knesset (parliament) that Israel will wage a "methodical, persistent and bold" war against Arab terrorists and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said, "We must kill them."

[As 5,000 Israelis demonstrated outside the Knesset, protesting the Arab guerrilla raid on the village of Maslul, in which 30 persons were killed, including 21 teen-agers, Mrs. Meir warned, "We have the strength to deal [the terrorist] mortal blows."

[Israel already has retaliated with air raids and naval bombardment of what it called Arab terrorist bases in Lebanon, killing and wounding scores of civilians and Palestinian refugees. Mrs. Meir's warning appeared to indicate that reprisals would continue. More than "one operation" would be needed, she said.]

Mr. Fahmy said Israel appeared to be still unable to understand the lesson of the October war and still thought that it was able to maintain military supremacy over the Arabs.

The council, comprising foreign and defense ministers or their representatives of the league member states, along with chiefs of staff, was discussing the creation of an Arab military industry organization and Arab military coordination.

The council heard a report on the proposed organization by the Egyptian military Chief of Staff, Lt. Gen. Abdel-Ghany Gamasy. Gen. Gamasy described the military industry organization as an economic and strategic project. "Military industry is one of the pillars of the Arab strategy to strengthen Arab security," he said.

Later, it was announced that the council had unanimously approved plans to set up an organization for "sophisticated" war industries with its headquarters in Cairo.

Gen. Gamasy said that details

Lebanese Repel Israelis Shelled Near Mt. Herm

BEIRUT, May 20 (UPI).—Lebanese Army artillery fired an Israeli patrol today, tried to take up position foothill of Mount Herm, the Lebanese border, a D Ministry spokesman said.

The spokesman said that return, the Israelis shelled Lebanese Army post in the region, but that the Lebanese suffered no casualties.

Israeli troops have infiltrated into Lebanon and each artillery fire with Lebanese troops in the area several during the last month, according to Beirut, the western side of Mount Herm, where Syria Israeli troops have been for 70 days, extend several inside the Arab-occupied region.

Meanwhile, in Damascus, Syrian and Israeli forces "fierce" artillery, tank and battles on Mount Herm, large sectors of the 40-mile Heights front today.

Rhodesian Troops Kill 20 Guerrillas

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, (UPI).—Ground troops supported by air strikes killed 20 guerrillas during the weekend in the single action since fighting began 17 months ago, a communiqué said today.

The troops wiped out rebel bands in northeastern Rhodesia, the communiqué said, several senior members of Zimbabwe African National Union, which has initiated of the guerrilla attacks in region.

Kurds Claim Battle Gain

ISTANBUL, May 20 (Reuters).—The Voice of Kurdistan radio said yesterday that three more Iraqi Air Force planes had been shot down, bringing to 18 the total claimed by the Kurdish rebels in northern Iraq since fighting began in March.



Nayef Hawatmeh

understood to represent the consensus reached by the Palestinian guerrilla leaders in secret meetings held 10 days ago.

This common position of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, which represents the major guerrilla groups, is to be submitted for ratification to a meeting in Cairo June 1 of the Palestinian National Council, a broadly based assembly with 150 representatives from all Palestinian communities.

The United States and the Soviet Union, which are the co-sponsors of the Geneva conference, have invited Israel, Egypt, Syria and Jordan to the peace table, but there has been no definition on how the Palestinians should be represented.

Mr. Hawatmeh, 43, is not the most powerful of the Palestinian guerrilla leaders, but his views, based on a Marxist-Leninist interpretation of the Arab-Israeli conflict, are influential in the leadership.

His organization, the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, known as the PDP, is small compared with the major guerrilla group, El-Fatah, and not as well known as the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, headed by George Habash, from which the PDP broke away in 1969.

But since the front's operation last week at Maslul, in which 3 guerrillas and 77 others, mostly students, were killed, Mr. Hawatmeh has been at the center of Arab attention. More than 60 persons have been killed and 200 wounded in Lebanon in Israeli reprisal attacks.

British Woman Jailed For Urging Desertion

LONDON, May 20 (Reuters).—Pacifist demonstrator Pat Arrowsmith was jailed for 18 months today on charges of trying to persuade British troops to leave their duties.

During a five-day trial here, the court was told that Miss Arrowsmith, 44, had distributed pamphlets at an army camp in England setting out three addresses in Sweden at which British soldiers who want absent without leave would be welcome.

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WARSAW WELCOME—Hortense Allende, widow of former president of Chile, is greeted by children-Chilean refugees in Warsaw, where she is attending session of World Democratic Federation of Women.

Ask Subpoena of Officials

Major Oil Firms Fight Suit, Say U.S. Caused Shortages

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP).—The nation's major oil producers are fighting back against Federal Trade Commission anti-trust charges by trying to show that the government, and not the oil companies, is responsible for current energy shortages.

To build their case, the oil company lawyers have asked an FTC administrative law judge to subpoena top officials or former officials from the President's Council of Economic Advisors, the Interior Department, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Federal Energy Office.

"Governmental actions, policies, misjudgments and inactions are primarily responsible for the petroleum shortage at issue in this case," attorneys for the oil companies said in a joint filing with the FTC.

The companies' move is opposed by the commission's attorneys.

Police Hunt Centers on Miss Hearst

(Continued from Page 1)

husband and wife in their late twenties. The Harris are white. Authorities said they were the only three persons still sought because of ties to the SLA. If there was any SLA connection with the two black men also being sought today, the police did not give it.

Landlady's Tip

It was another tip about a house rental that led to the large-scale police raid in Watts Friday, in which six SLA members were killed. A tip came from a woman who said her daughter had accepted \$100 to let five persons spend a night in the house. The informant said she had gone to the house and had seen a white woman wearing a gun.

Five bodies were found inside the house after the raid, but they were so badly burned that immediate identification was impossible. On Saturday, using dental and medical records, the Los Angeles County Coroner's office identified the five SLA members as Donald David (Clique) DeFrees, Nancy Ann Perry, Patricia Solysky, and William Wolfe. Later, a fifth body was identified as that of Angela Atwood, 25.

Yesterday, investigators sifting the debris of the burned house found a sixth body under the floorboards. The body was identified as that of Camille Hall, the daughter of a Lutheran clergyman, who had been a social worker in Minnesota before becoming a revolutionary and joining the SLA. She and her net cat disappeared on the same day Miss Hearst was kidnapped.

Exploded cartridge belts were found around the bodies of Miss Solysky, Mrs. Perry and Miss Hall. The county coroner said Miss Hall died of gunshot wounds in the head, as did DeFrees.

U.S. Court Denies Warrant Needed In Pollution Hunt

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP).—Authorities need not obtain search warrants or give advance notice to go onto the property of potential polluters to make inspections, provided they make the inspections from areas open to the public, the Supreme Court ruled today.

In a unanimous opinion written by Justice William Douglas, the court reversed a decision of the Colorado Court of Appeals, which overturned a finding that three alfalfa drying plants had violated state air quality standards.

Justice Douglas said that, if there is any invasion of privacy involved in the case, it is "abstract and theoretical." The field inspector did not enter the plant or offices, he wrote. "He had sighted what anyone in the city who was near the plant could see in the sky were plumes of smoke."

Although the field inspector went on the alfalfa company's property, he was not on premises from which the public was excluded, the court said.

In other action, the court upheld the constitutionality of an Oregon law requiring indicted convicts to repay the cost of court-appointed lawyers if they subsequently gain the means to do so. The Oregon statute allows the state to recoup the cost of appointed counsel only from defendants who are convicted.

Bomb Sent to Embassy

SINGAPORE, May 20 (AP).—Police removed and exploded a parcel bomb delivered to the U.S. Embassy here today, an embassy spokesman said.

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who complain that the companies are distorting the anti-trust charges.

The companies say the commission has charged them with creating a shortage. The FTC contends it is accusing the producers of restricting the availability of supplies only to independent segments of the industry and potential new entrants.

The companies "have consciously distorted the charges of the complaint, attempting to create a straw man that simply is not there," the FTC attorneys said.

Filed in July

The FTC complaint was filed last July against Exxon, Texaco, Gulf, Mobil, Shell, Atlantic Richfield, Standard of California and Standard of Indiana. The staff has said it wants to break the companies into smaller units.

The petition said subpoenas were sought for those responsible for various recommendations and market estimates furnished to the White House Domestic Council when oil policy decisions were under consideration.

"We are informed these reports were frequently in conflict, particularly as to their proposed course of action," the companies said. To support their charges, the companies also cited a Treasury Department report submitted to the FTC by Treasury Secretary William Simon shortly after the complaint was issued.

Tax Credit Study

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP).—The repeal of foreign tax credits available to U.S. oil companies would boost the price of foreign oil, the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation said today.

The foundation, which is sponsored by independent and major oil companies, said a three-month study it just completed showed that the main effect of repealing tax credits would be to make U.S.-based companies noncompetitive in world markets.

The study was released in advance of a scheduled House debate on a proposal to end the tax credits.

Repealing the President's motion to quash, the judge held that "his [the President's] attempt to abridge the special prosecutor's independence with the argument he cannot seek evidence from the President by court process is a nullity."

Judge Sirica promised that he would examine all the material in strict privacy and would provide the defendants in the cover-up trial "with any and all exculpatory material that may be found."

Mr. Jaworski had asked the court on April 15 to subpoena tapes and documents relating to 64 conversations that took place from June 20, 1973 to June 4, 1974. Judge Sirica issued the subpoena April 18 and the White House moved to quash on May 1.

Meanwhile, in another federal courtroom, Judge Gerhard Gesell released a letter from President Nixon in which he denied any prior knowledge of the September, 1971, burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Judge Gesell released the letter during the first of four days of hearings to determine whether "national security" matters outweighed constitutional guarantees against illegal search and seizure. The defendants have argued that they were acting under broad authority from President Nixon to investigate leaks of secret documents and, therefore, the break-in was not a crime.

At the time of the burglary, Mr. Ellsberg was under indictment for leaking the Pentagon papers to news media.

In his letter to Judge Gesell, President Nixon wrote that he authorized the "plumbers" unit to investigate the Pentagon papers leak but did not learn that the investigation included a burglary until March 17, 1973, 20 months after the break-in occurred.

Six persons, including former top presidential aide John Ehrlichman, were indicted in March on charges stemming from the break-in. In addition, Mr. Ehrlichman was indicted on one count of lying to the FBI and three counts of lying to a grand jury.

Today, Judge Gesell indicated he might dismiss the count of lying to the FBI brought against Mr. Ehrlichman and castigated the bureau for playing "cat and mouse" with the people it is investigating.

In yet another Watergate-related judicial hearing, federal Judge Barrington Parker denied



HIGH HOPES—A member of the Oregon Frog Team from Salem tries to encourage his entry in the Calaveras County Jumping Frog Jubilee at Angels Camp, Calif. He was able to elicit a jump of only seven feet four inches from the frog, considerably under the record 19 feet 3 1/8 inches. Results were incomplete.

Link to Gas Used to Make Plastic

Firms Reportedly Withheld Cancer Study

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, May 20 (WP).—For at least a year, chemical firms in the United States and Europe withheld scientific findings linking liver cancer to a gas used to make one of the commonest plastics, the American

Chemical Society's weekly magazine charges.

The gas is vinyl chloride, used to make the plastic polyvinyl chloride.

The Manufacturing Chemists Association, which represents the U.S. chemical industry, took part in keeping the findings private, the magazine, Chemical and Engineering News, charges in its current issue.

Prof. Cesare Maltoni, an Italian scientist who made the findings, said that, although preliminary, they were "predictive" of the fatal cancers recently recognized in several polyvinyl workers.

In a study initiated in September 1971, by one of the European firms, Montedison, Prof. Maltoni discovered a rare form of liver cancer, angiosarcoma, in rats breathing air containing vinyl chloride at a rate of 230 parts a million (PPM).

The finding was made in August 1972. At that time, the "safe" vinyl chloride level for workers, as set by the U.S. government, was 500 PPM.

In January, 1973, a team of three U.S. scientists visited Prof. Maltoni, who is director of the Istituto di Oncologia in Bologna, to learn about his work.

The visit was preceded by months of negotiations with the European firms that had joined Montedison in sponsoring his studies. They are Imperial Chemical Industries of Britain, Solvay of Belgium and Rhone-Poulenc of France.

But "U.S. chemical industry sources say they were bound by an agreement under which the four European firms controlled any release of animal test data obtained by Prof. Maltoni," Chemical and Engineering News says. It did not name any of the American firms.

A second experiment with air containing vinyl chloride at levels of 300, 150, and 100 PPM was initiated July 8 when Prof. Maltoni observed that tumors were continuing to occur in rats at 250 PPM, the magazine says.

The first public disclosure of his findings was on Feb. 15, several weeks after the S. F. Goodrich Co. announced that, since 1971, three workers at its polyvinyl plant in Louisville, Ky., had died of angiosarcoma.

Since then, the total of confirmed victims of angiosarcoma at the Goodrich facility and at other polyvinyl chloride plants in the United States has increased to 13 and in other countries to six.

All but two of the American workers have died.

The "safe" concentration of vinyl chloride in the air workers breathe has been reduced to 50 PPM, but Prof. Maltoni told a meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences and the American Cancer Society on May 10 that in rats he had found one angiosarcoma at only 50 PPM of vinyl chloride, along with other types of tumors.

Also at the New York meeting, the Manufacturing Chemists Association said that preliminary findings from its own studies tended to confirm Prof. Maltoni's data, revealing two angiosarcomas in the livers of rats exposed to 50 PPM seven hours daily, five days a week for eight months.

any release of animal test data obtained by Prof. Maltoni," Chemical and Engineering News says. It did not name any of the American firms.

A second experiment with air containing vinyl chloride at levels of 300, 150, and 100 PPM was initiated July 8 when Prof. Maltoni observed that tumors were continuing to occur in rats at 250 PPM, the magazine says.

The first public disclosure of his findings was on Feb. 15, several weeks after the S. F. Goodrich Co. announced that, since 1971, three workers at its polyvinyl plant in Louisville, Ky., had died of angiosarcoma.

Since then, the total of confirmed victims of angiosarcoma at the Goodrich facility and at other polyvinyl chloride plants in the United States has increased to 13 and in other countries to six.

All but two of the American workers have died.

The "safe" concentration of vinyl chloride in the air workers breathe has been reduced to 50 PPM, but Prof. Maltoni told a meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences and the American Cancer Society on May 10 that in rats he had found one angiosarcoma at only 50 PPM of vinyl chloride, along with other types of tumors.

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Women Police in U.S. Found Less Aggressive but Effective

By Lawrence Feinberg

WASHINGTON, May 20 (WP).—Women police officers on patrol duty in Washington are much less aggressive than their male officers, a new study concludes.

The report, financed by the Ford Foundation and released yesterday, is based on a 16-month survey in 1972 and 1973 of 86 new policewomen and an equal number of new policemen on the Washington force.

"Women act less aggressively and they believe less in aggression," the report declares. Adding more women to police forces will make them "less aggressive," it says, and "may stimulate increased attention to ways of avoiding violence and cooling violent situations without the resort to use of force."

The Washington Police Department was the first in America to assign a substantial number of women to regular patrol duties making arrests, issuing traffic tickets and responding to emergency calls—instead of only to traditional women's police jobs, such as dealing with juveniles and trying to trace missing persons.

The survey found that the policewomen made far fewer arrests than policemen, but that the "quality" of the arrests by men and women officers was about the same, with the same proportion—about 31 percent—producing convictions.

On the other hand, the policemen were involved in far more problems or incidents of serious misconduct, ranging from per-

sonal involvement in traffic accidents to using a gun improperly. About 17 percent of the men in the study group had sexual incidents listed in their departmental records, compared to only 1 percent of the women.

The Washington Police Department has 286 women (about 5.5 percent of the force) and 4,520 men.

Throughout America, according to a new survey by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, there are 900 women on police forces. This is less than 1 percent of all police officers but far more than the number just two years ago, when federal laws barring job discrimination against women were extended to cover government agencies, including the police, as well as private employers.

The new study also makes the following points:

- Male police officers generally continue to believe that women are less competent to do police work than are men.
- White officers, both men and women, had higher average performance ratings than blacks.
- Older, married officers of both sexes and races had higher average ratings than younger, unmarried ones.

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Gallup Poll

Confidence Found Still High in Future of U.S.

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., May 20.—

While confidence in the nation's leadership, both at the presidential and congressional levels, is probably at the lowest ebb in this century, confidence in the future of the United States remains high. Sixty-eight percent of those polled express a high degree of confidence in the nation's future.

Sharp differences, however, emerge between major population groups. For example, far fewer blacks (45 percent) than whites (72 percent) express confidence in the nation's future.

Age, sex and level of formal education are also factors. Fifty-three percent of persons between the ages of 18 and 29 express "quite a lot" of confidence, compared with 72 percent among the 30-to-49-year-old group and 75 percent among the 50 and older group.

Women are slightly less optimistic about the nation's future than are men, 64 percent professing "quite a lot" of confidence, compared with 72 percent among men.

College background

The best-educated group in the population—those with a college background—register a stronger vote of confidence in the future of the nation than the less educated. Seventy-seven percent of persons with a college background indicate they have "quite a lot" of confidence in the future of the country, compared with 66 percent among those with a high-school background and 63 percent among those whose formal education has been limited to grade school.

A cross-analysis of the survey findings by demographic groups shows that persons most likely to say they have "quite a lot" of confidence in the future of the United States are men, 50 years of age or older, white, with at least a high-school education. As many as 9 in 10 in this group register the highest degree of confidence.

In sharp contrast, those least likely to say they have "quite a lot" of confidence in the future of the nation are between the ages of 18 and 29, black, and with less than a college background. Only about 1 in 4 in this group expresses a high degree of confidence.

A common theme among those expressing a high degree of confidence is that "difficult times bring people closer together. Others in the survey take heart from the fact that the nation has survived and been revitalized by earlier periods of stress in its history."

Low Points

The survey was recorded when ratings of Congress and of the President were at low points. Thirty percent in a recent nationwide Gallup survey said they approved of the way the Congress is handling its job, 47 percent said they disapproved, and 23 percent were undecided.

The same survey showed the approval rating given President Nixon to be 35 percent, matching Nixon to be 35 percent, matching

Snowfall in Moscow As Cold Wave Spreads

MOSCOW, May 20 (AP).—The prospect of an early end of winter faded here today as snow fell on the Russian capital and temperatures plunged across the European part of the country.

The cold wave, which struck from the northern Baltic states where 19 degrees Fahrenheit was predicted for tonight to the southern Ukraine where sharp frosts were expected, Moscow radio forecast "continued cold" with light snow for the next few days.

his previous low and only 3 points above the low for any president since the mid-1930s, received by President Truman in 1951.

Two out of 3 of those who disapprove of Mr. Nixon's performance also express "quite a lot" of confidence in the nation's future.

Whether it is another sign of a return to tradition or a free ride on the long skirts of nostalgia, the high school prom is prospering this year.

A spot check of high schools in 15 states showed that proms are back in many places where just a few years ago they were canceled for lack of interest. In some cities, interest is greater than ever and the dances are being planned with exuberance.

Students at Southern High School in Louisville, Ky., had Hawaiian leis and pineapples flown in to carry out a "Hawaiian holiday" theme. At Stone Mountain High outside Atlanta, a gazebo was constructed to illustrate a Southern plantation motif.

At Terry Sanford Senior High in Fayetteville, N.C., students brought in a motorcycle with sidecar to carry out the theme inspired by the movie "American Graffiti." Seniors at Connecticut's Greenwich High are spending \$5,000 for five bands for their prom and an "after glow" party.

At Coral Gables High in Florida, 250 students spent 5,000 hours over eight months restoring the grand ballroom of the long-closed Biltmore Hotel so their spring prom could be held in the atmosphere of the 1930s.

"The twenties were such a happy time," explained Tom Pepper, junior class president. "There was a lot more going on then."

Formal wear outlasted the prom from the novel "The Great Gatsby"—apparently has inspired high school boys to sport top hats, canes and capes. Tuxedos in crushed velvets, plaid, maroon,

confidence in the nation's future—not far below the overall proportion who hold this view.

The results reported are based on interviews with 1,537 adults, conducted in more than 300 localities during March 29-April 1.

pink, blue and green are in demand.

In Chicago, a formal-wear renter said yellow and green shirts were the most popular this year, replacing last year's pink. At the Tuxedo Center in Hollywood, at least one prom-gor asked for yellow tails and shoes referred to a costume rental shop.

For the girls, the simple halter look is popular, but many department stores and prom chaperones observed girls choosing frillier and more feminine dresses.

210 Yards of Ruffles

Nadine Formals, a St. Louis manufacturer that specializes in prom dresses, reported increased sales of its classic long dress, which has 210 yards of ruffles in the skirt.

"The South does a bigger job with ruffles, but the East has caught up this year. I was never able to sell Macy's until this year," said Milton Paris, regional manager for Nadine in New York.

Economics may have influenced celebrations at some schools. Last year, New York's Pierre Hotel booked several proms, with the cost running as much as \$50 to \$60 a couple. This year, they had no prom business.

In Chevy Chase, Md., Walt Whitman and Chevy Chase High had been holding a joint prom at the Indian Spring Country Club the last few years because neither school had enough prom-goers to afford separate dances. This year they have more than enough students, but the cost of renting the club has jumped from \$1,200 to \$1,600. Walt Whitman students will be going to the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D.C., and Chevy Chase students will hold their prom at a Holiday Inn.

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'Renewal and Change'

By his narrow victory, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has brought France into that large company of democratic states in which government and opposition are separated by the slightest of numerical margins. To be sure, under the presidential system of the Fifth Republic, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has both a security of tenure and a power that is denied parliamentary premiers. But he also has a vaguer party system; he actually represents a minority group in the partisan sense, and it will be on that shaky footing that he must work to transmute a mystique into a policy.

If France's new President has a popular mandate, after the confusing rhetoric of the campaign, it is to bring about change. Both he and his opponent, François Mitterrand, promised changes to a France uneasy about inflation and the inequitable dividends of years of prosperity. And while those who rejected the Mitterrand coalition of the left may have done so because they feared change would come too fast and go too far with Mr. Mitterrand's Communist allies in the government, it was "renewal and change" that the victor promised in his televised address when victory seemed assured.

In foreign policy, it is generally expected that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will move closer

to West Germany and to what Gen. De Gaulle used to call the "Anglo-Saxons"—Britain and America. The new President's victory announcement in English seemed to confirm the latter expectation. This will be welcome—it offers new hope to revive the sagging Atlantic cooperation and the distracted Common Market.

But Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's real test will come at home, where the large vote rolled up by Mr. Mitterrand testifies to much unhappiness with things as they are in France. This unhappiness need not express itself only in votes—the votes just counted or those that are to be counted in coming sessions of the National Assembly. The events of another May, just six years ago, are a stark reminder that strikes and demonstrations can have their own political impact.

The mood of France, in the wake of the campaign, does not seem to warrant such fears. But then, who expected, in 1962, that some student disorders could precipitate such widespread and threatening social and industrial unrest? It will be the primary task of the new President to organize a government, a party alignment and a program that will meet the needs both of those who voted for him, and those who voted against him; to bring about a constructive "renewal and change" that will unite a divided nation.

First Oil, Now Bauxite

Jamaica, the world's largest exporter of bauxite, has rejected an offer by American aluminum producers that would have boosted their tax and royalty payments to the island's government from \$25 million to \$80 million in the coming 13 months; instead, Jamaica is demanding an increase to about \$200 million. Granting that demand would entail the biggest increase in any raw material price since the Arabs clamped their oil embargo on the West during the Mideast war last fall, and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries quadrupled the price of oil.

The action by Jamaica will be a crucial test of whether the example provided by the oil cartel can be imitated by other commodity producers. Although Jamaica has acted alone in pressing for the big hike in the bauxite price, it is the key member of the newly formed International Bauxite Association, which also includes Australia, Guyana, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Surinam and Yugoslavia.

The IBA does not bill itself officially as a price-fixing cartel, on the OPEC model, but it could well turn into one if the Jamaican price boost sticks. And the major copper exporters—Chile, Peru, Zaire and Zambia, who have banded themselves together in the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (COPEC)—will also be anxious observers of the test of whether there can be, as the magazine Foreign Policy has put it, "one, two, many OPECs."

It is of course possible that oil is uniquely qualified as a commodity whose price can be rigged and held by an international cartel; yet there is at least as much surface plausibility to the argument of many economists that the oil cartel itself is bound to break down, because it has set its monopoly price far too high. As a result, substitutes for petroleum may in due course be found.

The world may not have time, however,

to see whether long-run market forces will eventually restore equilibrium to the prices set by a growing list of would-be international monopolists. The effort to form cartels to boost commodity prices still higher can make the vicious cycle of world inflation spin faster and faster.

The commodity producers are trying to introduce a form of "indexation" that could become a perpetual-motion machine which is bound to disintegrate in a crash. This appears to be precisely the sort of indexing that the oil and now bauxite producers have in mind. In the words of Jamaica's Prime Minister Michael Manley: "The underdeveloped nations can no longer continue to supply raw materials to developed countries on the old basis and, in an inflationary world, it is important to link the value of raw materials to the value of finished products."

Before all countries—including the developed countries, many of which are also major commodity exporters—are drawn into an inflationary game of "beggar-my-neighbor," a determined effort should be made to restore some reason and order to international commodity pricing.

Starting with the specific cases of oil and bauxite, the importing countries should unite to protect themselves against exploitation by international cartels. If possible, it would be well to avoid confrontations with commodity suppliers; it would be far better to seek to reach international commodity agreements to ensure equitable pricing, stable markets for suppliers and reliable access to raw materials for importers. Both producing and consuming countries have much to gain from viewing their problems in a long-term context. Stability depends on cooperation.

The alternative is likely to be economic warfare—and economic breakdown—with disastrous consequences for all.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

India's A-Test

Peaceful in intent as India's underground nuclear test may be... it will not lack its psychological fallout. It is the fault of the superpowers that man's most horrific means of self-destruction is still only partially under international control. The danger is that smaller nations, playing with fire, will one day burn down the whole house.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

Election of Giscard

While the most obvious image of France today is that of a country dramatically split in two, the reality is the vacuum left by the collapse of Gaullism. With the end of the myth of the "majority as a fact," that is, of stability and continuity, the need arises for an exercise of power that imposes, as never before, bargaining with the minority. This is the opposite of all that for which the Fifth Republic was born.

—From Corriere della Sera (Milan).

As far as Atlantic and European relationships are concerned the peculiar problems

posed by France to its partners will probably not end with Valéry Giscard d'Estaing as President. In that respect there is no reason for making illusions. That does not alter the fact that uncertainties and risks would probably have been considerably greater with Mitterrand in the Elysee. Which explains the satisfaction in Bonn where the Socialist-dominated government of Chancellor Schmidt is clearly relieved at Giscard's victory.

—From Het Parool (Amsterdam).

Even though narrowly outnumbered, the left has obtained a unitarian success without precedent in its tormented history. It has won back wide positions which Gaullists had taken away from it and which the Giscardian right wing has been unable to recover. It has obtained, with almost 15 million votes, a popular support that has no precedent in the history of the workers' and popular movement of France, even going back to the times of the Liberation and the people's front.

—From L'Unité (Rome).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

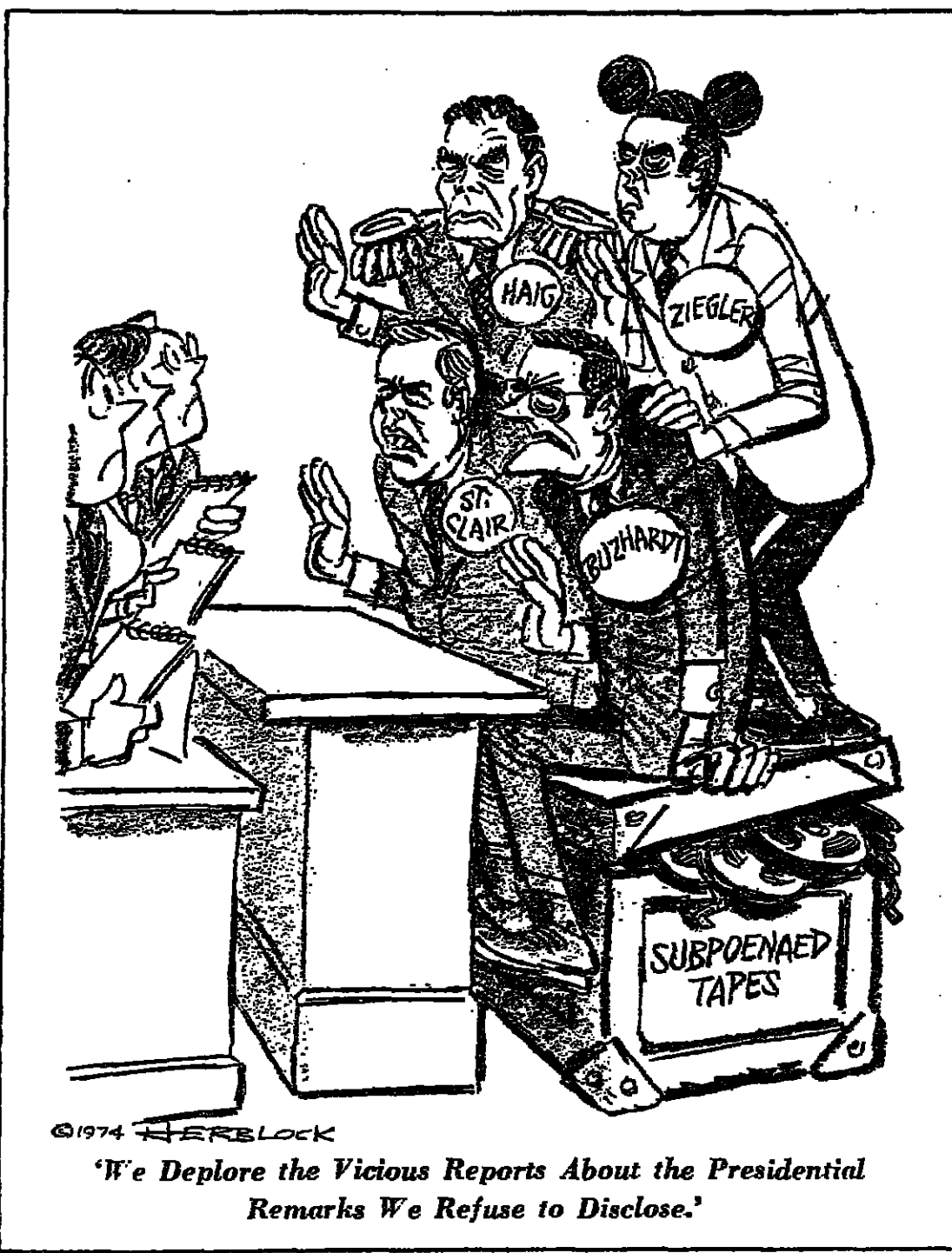
May 21, 1939

ST. PETERSBURG—A proposal is under consideration for doing away with transporting criminals to Siberia. The czar has been guided in this matter by several considerations. The system of transporting criminals to Siberia has proved, the more the territory became peopled with voluntary settlers, prejudicial to Siberia itself; and with the improvement of communications, banishment gradually lost its penal character.

Fifty Years Ago

May 21, 1924

NEW YORK—This city's celebration of the three centuries of its existence, the usually accepted anniversary of which falls in the month of May, is emphasizing the interest of a great part of the world. The Dutch, the Finnish and Walloons of Belgium and to a lesser degree the French were all represented in the first permanent Dutch settlement of Manhattan Island. And this year's party promises to be a big one.



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"We Deplore the Vicious Reports About the Presidential Remarks We Refuse to Disclose."

Checking Big Brother—II

By Tom Wicker

STOCKHOLM—If you gather much unimportant information together, it can become very important," says Jan Freese, the staff director of Sweden's new Data Inspection Board. The fact that a certain woman is a widow may mean little to someone who does not know her. If it also is known that she has been left a large income, that she subscribes to numerous romance magazines, and occasionally drinks too much, she may quickly become the target of unscrupulous approaches.

The combination of just such "unimportant" personal information and its unlimited collection and storage in computers is especially easy in Sweden, where government agencies collect an immense amount of data for welfare state purposes, and tradition backed by law makes this information generally available to the public. Jan Freese's job and that of the Data Inspection Board is to administer a new law designed to maintain the most important forms of privacy without sacrificing the genuine benefits of computer technology.

The board's first task, after the law becomes effective July 1, will be to register, inspect and license existing "personal registers"—any index, list or other notes stored in a computer and containing personal data about identifiable people. There may be 50,000 or more such registers now in operation in this highly organized and technological country, but most are relatively small and limited in scope—a small businessman's payroll, for example.

Strong Directives

After July 1 anyone wanting to establish a new personal register will have to be licensed by the data board. Either for existing or for new registers, the board will be entitled to issue strong directives as to how the register may be used, what data may be collected, who can have access to it, whether persons registered in the file must be informed, and how data must be stored, recorded and safeguarded. The law mandates complete access for the board to any personal register, and even allows the board to deny the establishment of a register, or to order one closed.

Some of the other provisions of the Swedish data act are as follows:

- Only government agencies so empowered by law can collect data on criminal records, psychiatric records, diseases or alcoholism, or reception of social welfare benefits.

- Churches and political parties can keep lists of their members; otherwise, religious and political affiliations may not be listed in any register.

- Individuals may inspect their own files in any register on demand once a year, force corrections of inaccuracies or incomplete data and collect money damages for any injury done them by the circulation of inaccurate or incomplete information.

- The data board will designate a "responsible keeper" for any personal register, and the keeper will be liable to criminal charges if he violates the rules laid down for his register—for example, if he supplies information to anyone he has reason to suspect will use it illegally.

- If a register is to be closed, the data board will decide what to do with the information it contains.

- With its right of inspection, the data board also can act as a sort of ombudsman for complaining citizens, and has great

power to order redress of legitimate grievances and complaints. All this applies with force unusual in Swedish law to privately owned personal registers—the big ones, for instance, now operated by direct mail and advertising firms. It is not so clear what powers the board has in relation to government registers, which are the biggest and perhaps the most dangerous potentially.

Impact Seen

The board can inspect government registers and make recommendations; it must be "consulted" before new government registers are established. But it cannot direct other government agencies and force compliance. Given the general civility of Swedish institutions, however, and parliament's declared interest in controlling excesses in personal data processing, Mr. Freese and other officials believe the data board will have great im-

port on government-register operations.

In one important matter—the police files—this ambiguity may not be so important as it would be in the United States. Sweden has only a national police force—there are no province or city forces—so the safeguarding of shared police data is not an issue as it is, for example, when the FBI provides a criminal record to a city police force that has inadequate control over information in its files.

Even so, Bertil Wennergren, the parliamentary ombudsman who will oversee the workings of the data board, fears that its power to affect government data practices—particularly those of the national police—may not be sufficient. But at least Sweden is making a start in a field without real precedent. The United States and most other computer countries are just beginning to study the problem.

Letters

Diego Garcia

The recent announcement that the British island of Diego Garcia is to be built into a huge U.S. naval complex, at vast expenditure, has caused deep concern among the inhabitants of South and Southeast Asia (where nearly one-fourth of mankind lives), and has aroused the fears of the littoral African states. It seems illogical, to use only the mildest of words, that such huge sums should be expended when the economically backward nations themselves desperately need financial and technological help in order to bestow social and economic justice on peoples who have lived for centuries in poverty and misery. Why, they ask, must their peaceful Indian Ocean become the scene of the superpowers' naval rivalry and the storehouse of nuclear warheads?

In 1969, the prime minister of Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, appealed to the conscience of mankind to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and goodwill. She was joined in her appeal by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, not only because peace is essential to the area for economic and technological development, but because of the link in sentiment between two of the greatest proponents of peace, the Buddha, and in our time Mahatma Gandhi. Such appeals become necessary because of the intrusion of Soviet and U.S. naval forces, which have greatly increased in this area with the last decade.

When it became apparent that the voices of Sri Lanka and India would not be heeded by the two superpowers, 13 Afro-Asian nations, living on the periphery of the Indian Ocean and likely to be most gravely affected by naval rivalry there, introduced a resolution into the General Assembly of the UN in 1971. This resolution, declaring the Indian Ocean an area of peace, was adopted by an overwhelming majority of member nations. China joined India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Burma, Indonesia, Thailand and a host of African states in deciding to honor the resolution. But both the Soviet Union and the United States abstained, with the obvious intention of flouting the will of mankind, which they are now doing.

In both 1972 and 1973, the UN

General Assembly reiterated the appeal for a "zone of peace" in the Indian Ocean. It set up a committee of Asian and African states, including Australia and China, to study the reactions of the two superpowers concerned with special reference to their naval deployments. Both the Soviet and the U.S. governments are expanding activity in the Indian Ocean—and each blames the other for its folly. With the expected reopening of the Suez Canal and the growing importance of the Persian Gulf, not to mention the arming of submarines with long-range nuclear warheads, the escalation is certain to be to the detriment of the peoples of Asia and Africa.

A number of other events in recent times weigh heavily in the thoughts of those who live adjacent to the area. (This letter was written before India detonated a nuclear device (DGT, May 20). Asian peoples cannot forget that one superpower with naval bases in Okinawa and Japan and air bases in Thailand went on to carpet-bomb Vietnam; they believe that this was done without any justifiable reason, except possibly to save the face of the superpower itself.

As Indonesia is not essential to the security of the United States, the littoral states of the Indian Ocean begin to fear that a similar fate may await them too. Further, the sending of the U.S. Seventh Fleet into the Indian Ocean and then into the Bay of Bengal, during the fratricidal war in what is now Bangladesh, was a humiliating experience for the Indian people; it was noted that no other administration, as it were, approved at the time of the murderous conduct of Pakistani generals in Bengal.

It is time for the two superpowers to bow to the wishes of the Afro-Asian peoples, and for the United States to leave the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. The peoples of Asia and Africa have great friends in the United States, like Sens. Fulbright, McGovern, Pell, Kennedy, Mansfield, and a great number of others, and it is possible that the new Labor government in Britain may lend its support.

Dr. BUDDHADASA P. KIRITISINGHE,
General Secretary,
The Society
for Asian Affairs,
New York.

Narrowing the Issue

Focus on Impeachment

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—An essential task that will face the House Judiciary Committee in due course is to take the extensive charges against President Nixon and reduce them to a relatively few counts in a bill of impeachment. For in this process, as in criminal justice, focusing on a few manageable issues is likely to be more effective.

One count could charge specific attempts to obstruct justice in the winter of 1973. In the opinion of many lawyers experienced in the criminal law, the edited White House transcripts provide evidence, ample by indictment standards, that Nixon approved the payment of hush money and suborned perjury "to keep the cap on the bottle" of Watergate.

A second count could well allege a larger design to impede the Watergate investigation. It would cite many overt acts by which, over a period of months, Nixon sought to frustrate the regular process of law.

1. The published transcripts show Nixon persistently working to suppress as much information for as long a time as possible. He and his aides schemed to "stonewall," to make empty claims of "national security" and "executive privilege," to threaten the speaker of the House to maneuver prosecutors—all in order to keep the facts from coming out in either a congressional or a judicial forum.

2. At least as of March 13, and even more explicitly on March 21, 1973, the President knew that various present and former members of his staff had committed crimes. He did not inform any of the Justice Department or FBI officials in charge of the Watergate investigation.

3. The President arranged to be briefed by Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen on secret Watergate grand jury proceedings—ostensibly to be ready to act against wrongdoers but actually, as the transcripts show, to work out new scenarios of evasion. On April 16 he explicitly promised Petersen that the information would "not be passed," because I know the rules of the game. The next morning he told H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, two prime suspects.

4. In his comments on Watergate through the spring and summer of 1973, Nixon made a number of statements that were false and evidently designed to throw off the pursuers. For example, he said on May 23 he had not been aware of any offer of clemency or money to the Watergate defendants—both of which had in fact been thoroughly discussed on March 21. Last Aug. 15 he said he had been told of money to cover "attorneys' fees and family support" but not "to procure silence," but the March 21 talk was all about payments to procure silence.

5. On May 22, 1973, Nixon had not learned after March 21 of the bribe to the office of Daniel Ellsberg, and then he "specifically authorized" Judge Matthew Byrne, who tried Ellsberg. In fact, President was told of the bribe on March 17—and did not. When Petersen raised the n on April 18, the President him to keep out of it. On April 25, when Petersen threatened to resign, did Nixon allow judge to be officially informed?

6. On April 2, 1973, John 3d, who had told the dent of the burglary, told the prosecutors that he was to talk. On April 5, Byrne called to San Clemente by Elyman, asked if he would be head of the FBI and tried to the President. Was also told about the burglary any event, this episode may been an effort to soften the ly impact of the burglary o Ellsberg trial.

7. The President consi refused information special prosecutor Archibald and sought to confine his investigations. As early as 1972, White House staff Alexander Haig called At General Elliot Richardson according to Richardson, the President wanted a tight drawn, no further mistake Cox doesn't agree, we will g of Cox." In October the dent fired Cox and tried to the special prosecutor's offi

8. Nixon said in July the White House would remain "under my personal control." Thereafter crucial passage on one tap erased and others were re missing. Determined efforts made to keep Congress on Watergate grand jury from ing any tapes, but a large m were lent to Haldema potential defendant.

There, in outline, are suu gredients of a charge the many months Richard deliberately impeded fedem investigations. That patic action may constitute a More important, from the view of impeachmer violated one of the fundar trusts that the Constituio, upon the President of the States:

"He shall take care the laws be faithfully execut

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chances of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space. Anonymous letters are not considered for publication. Writers may request their letters be signed with initials, but prefer to be given to those signed and bearing the er's complete address.

Italian Daily

Regarding the article (IHT, April 27-28) concerning the founding of the Italian daily Il Giornale. You erroneously state that reporters and commentators have been offered "salaries" higher than the average earnings in the profession... as much as \$5,000 monthly.

If your correspondent, Paul Hofmann (of The New York Times), had contacted me or one of my assistants, he would have been given the exact data and facts about the new publication (which has actually been formed by the journalists, each one of whom owns shares in the company) and therefore, would probably have avoided writing the many inaccuracies that appeared in the article.

Here is the information which we would have furnished to Mr. Hofmann if he had consulted us before writing the article on our newspaper:

1. No journalist of this newspaper earns a lira more of salary than he earned under the previous organization. The only advantage that we offer to each person is a number of shares in this newspaper, which remain completely under our control. The contracts relevant to this may be examined by anyone who so desires.

2. Our organization has economic relations only with the SPI advertising firm, which has agreed to absorb our deficit for three years, while expecting an increase in advertising revenue to cover this expense. Any other advertising contract made by the

SPI corporation with any group is no concern of our under which we run our organization are the ing.

- Our newspaper will make up of more than 18
- It will renounce a publication, the most co any newspaper.
- We will have no forei respondents.

Those are the facts an can be proven with ease rest is merely rumor. V that a newspaper as serious should have checked facts before recounting h

INDRO MONTAN
Managing Editor
Il Giornale.
Milan.

Tapes' Future

If the Republic is to be Americans will need to stand the psychodrama political lying. The White tape library will presume no less helpful than a Pentagon papers. Nationality calls not for sup of the tapes but for pub—which ought to occur; as the various Nixon tix mit. Meanwhile, to relieve Bushardt of responsibility, them, Congress could inspect the tapes. I work might be supervise historian one known, respected by Congress, as Steele Cozmager has bet

DAVID DORR

News Analysis

A-Test Aids Morale, Raises Issue in India

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, May 20 (UPI)—India's entry into the select nuclear club has abruptly lifted the sagging morale of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government and firmly cemented the nation's military dominance on the subcontinent.

But the nuclear test blast Sunday has raised fundamental questions about the nation's capabilities. Should India spend its scarce resources on nuclear energy? How does an impoverished nation such as India balance

technological, military and social needs? What are the goals of a nation where nearly 80 percent of the children are malnourished, where food production maintains a precarious race with population?

Becoming the world's sixth nuclear power, India joins the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China. India's pronounced sense of achievement at exploding an underground device of 16 to 15 kilotons was evident yesterday morning. The newspapers said "Nation is Thrilled" in India.

Genius Triumphs... A Great

Mrs. Gandhi's government, under increasing stress, was uniformly applauded by the opposition, a rare moment in Indian politics. "It's one of the most heartening bits of news in recent years," said L. K. Advani, president of the rightist Jan Sangh party, India's second-largest (after the ruling Congress party).

But beyond the exultant mood in government circles and the element of self-congratulation there seemed to be a kind of uneasiness about where India was going and what it was doing.

"What this test proves more than anything else is that, given clear policies, India has the talent, the resources and the infrastructure that makes for high achievement capability," the Hindustan Times said.

The contrast between this and the bumbling, groping and middle elsewhere is all the more painfully apparent," the newspaper said. "A nuclear bang, albeit peaceful, means little without a corresponding release of economic and political energy."

It is the lack of political and economic energy, the sense of torpor mingled with crisis, that turns India's surprise nuclear explosion into something less than a triumph and raises questions about the decision to go ahead with the project. Essentially, the contradictions in India are so stark and the needs so bare that the development of nuclear technology seems a perplexing cart-before-the-horse step.

What India Needs

Even with the peaceful aims of India's nuclear energy program and the basic such as the one Saturday could help India explore its mountains and mines in search of minerals—the money and effort spent seem, at first glance, virtually counter to what the nation needs.

At present, India is in desperate shape, and officials admit it. The population of 580 million is growing by 13 million a year. Perhaps 30 percent, about 175 million people, live below the poverty line, or \$20 a year. Consumption of food, edible oil and cloth has declined. Industrial production is stagnant. More than 70 percent of the population is illiterate. About 75 percent of recent university graduates are unemployed. Coal, steel and fertilizer production are lagging.

Nevertheless, India spent \$173 million during the five years from 1969 to 1974 for "research, design and development" in the Department of Atomic Energy, the central government nuclear agency.

In the same period, India spent about \$200 million on housing, \$270 million on family planning and \$1 billion on education.

Next Five Years

Within the next five years, until 1979, India is tentatively set to spend \$315 million on atomic energy, \$700 million on family planning, \$773 million on housing and \$2.3 billion on education.

India's yearning to have atomic energy—but not necessarily a nuclear device—dates back to Mrs. Gandhi's father, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, who spurred the growth of a nuclear energy program designed, initially, to generate electricity, develop and apply radio-isotopes and radiation in agriculture, biology, medicine and industry. At the time, Mr. Nehru was consistently campaigning for a ban on the use of atomic energy for military purposes.

A qualitative change came about in India's stand after China exploded its first bomb in 1964," said G. K. Reddy, a leading commentator. India, he said, "did not consider its policy of unilateral renunciation of nuclear weapons as something that was binding for all time to come, irrespective of other international developments."

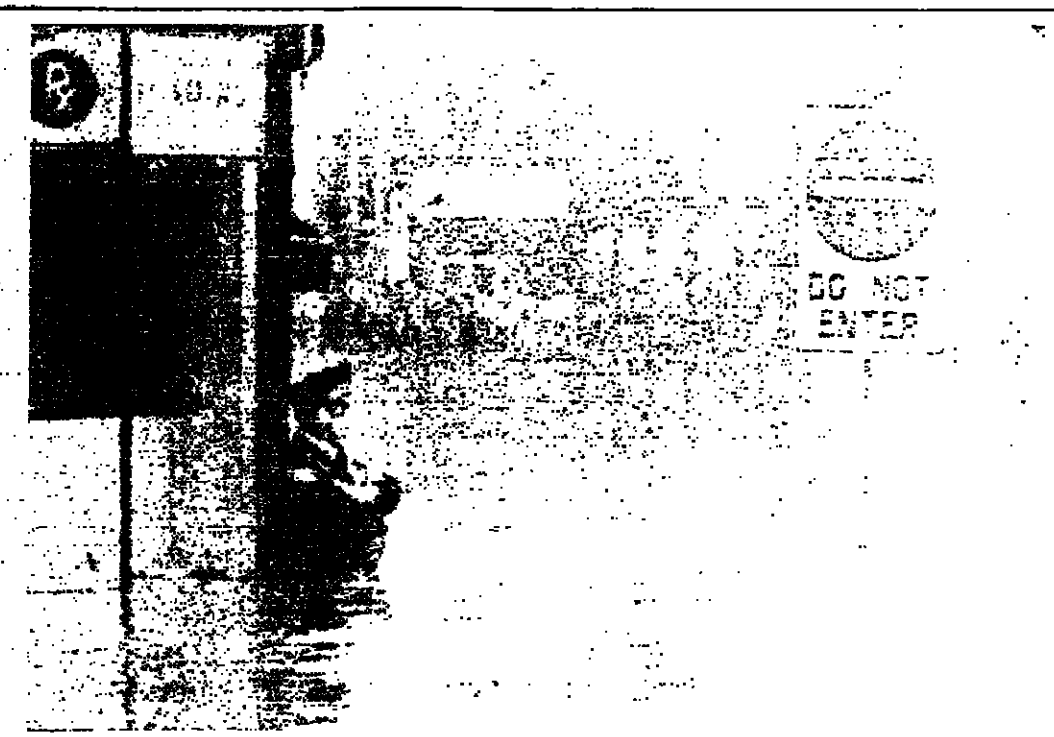
It was widely reported in the 1960s that India could create a nuclear device but would not do so. Four years ago, however, Mrs. Gandhi told Parliament that research was taking place in India for touching off a nuclear explosion. Although there were few details available about Saturday's blast, there was a general consensus among Indian journalists and some officials that its timing was carefully arranged by Mrs. Gandhi.

Some sources insist that Mrs. Gandhi's main aim was to lift the morale of both the government and the people at a time when the mood was bleak. Publicly, officials said the explosion was designed to find out the cratering effect of the nuclear device and to see how far it helped crush the rock in the substructure of the earth. The test is probably the first in a series.

Belgium Lifts Curbs On Road Speed Limits

BRUSSELS, May 20 (UPI)—The government has raised restricted speed limits on all Belgian roads and superhighways which were imposed on Nov. 13 during the Arab oil embargo.

Minister of Communications and Transportation Jos Chabert said the speed limit has been raised from 80 to 90 kilometers an hour on superhighways and from 100 to 120 kph on motorways.



FLOOD PATROL—A policeman waist-deep in water guards against looters in Cambridge, Ontario, in Canada, after the Grand River overflowed into town.

But Food Still Gets Through

Man, Elements Hamper Africa Famine Aid

By Larry Heinzerling

NDJAMENA, Chad, May 20 (AP)—Emergency drought relief operations in the famine zone of West Africa are plagued by everything from bandits to corrupt bureaucrats and truckers.

Nevertheless, relief officials emphasized that the bulk of hundreds of thousands of tons of food and other supplies being rushed to the region from abroad is reaching the millions of famished Africans who are almost totally dependent on it for survival.

The officials complain bitterly, however, that corruption, soaring costs of transportation, tribal discrimination in food distribution and a critical lack of facts are hampering the relief efforts.

Diplomats Angry

Diplomats of donor nations are angry but said that they were almost helpless in the face of profiteering by officials of some governments whose people are threatened by starvation.

Unpaved roads, poor communications, shortages of fuel and trucks have also frustrated relief efforts in the drought-stricken area.

Many diplomats and relief workers interviewed said that they feared critical reports on drought relief operations might adversely affect efforts to raise urgently needed funds and food in the United States and Europe. They repeatedly underlined that the six-year drought in West Africa is a disaster in which millions face possible starvation.

No matter what the problems, they said, large supplies of food and other aid are desperately needed.

The countries worst hit by the dry spell range in an arc below the Sahara through Mauritania, Senegal, Upper Volta, Mali, Niger and Chad.

But the drought has crept south, striking crops and livestock in other countries including Gambia, Ghana and Nigeria.

A West German airlift is under way in Chad where armed rebels, commonly called "bandits," have made it impossible to deliver food to some areas by road without an army escort.

But Chad, a nation of four million persons, which is landlocked

Reds Blast Tank In Big Oil Depot At Edge of Saigon

SAIGON, May 20 (Reuters)—Communist sappers today penetrated South Vietnam's biggest oil depot, six miles southeast of Saigon, blowing up a tank and destroying about 315,000 gallons of gasoline.

Meanwhile, a government task force began moving against Communist units which had swept to within 25 miles of the capital.

The commander of South Vietnam's Third Military Region—the vital area around the capital—ordered the task force to retake three government positions overrun last week by a mixed North Vietnamese and Viet Cong force.

In Phnom Penh, the Cambodian military command reported that Khmer Rouge forces blocked a government drive to reopen Highway 5, held for the last five months by rebel forces, while on the east bank of the Mekong River government paratroopers repelled a Khmer Rouge night attack. No casualties were reported.

40 Indicted by Greece In Meat Import Case

ATHENS, May 20 (UPI)—The Greek government today indicted 40 persons for trial before a special military tribunal on charges of participation in a meat import scandal.

Among those to be tried June 5 by the Athens military tribunal was former Col. Michael Bado-poulos, a member of the original junta that staged the military take-over April 21, 1967.

Cloud-Seeding Over Red Routes

U.S. Rainmaking in Indochina Confirmed in Senate Hearings

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, May 20 (UPI)—The Defense Department presented for three years by a Senate subcommittee, has finally made public details of a top-secret five-year effort to use rainmaking techniques as a form of weaponry in Southeast Asia.

Indications that the United States had been using cloud-seeding and other weather modification techniques to try to make impassable Laotian and North Vietnamese supply roads have been reported unofficially for years.

But the release Saturday of a transcript of hearings by Pentagon witnesses last January and March makes it official.

Letter From Laird

Also made public in those hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Operations and International Environment was a letter to the full Senate committee from former secretary of Defense Melvin Laird. In the letter, Mr. Laird corrected previous testimony he gave under questioning in an open hearing on the same subject April 18, 1972. At that time Mr. Laird said "We have never engaged in that type of activity over North Vietnam."

Records newly provided to the subcommittee by the Pentagon showed that the rainmaking techniques were used over only a portion of North Vietnam and only between March 20, 1967, and Nov. 1, 1968.

That was before Mr. Laird took over as secretary of defense following the tenure of Robert McNamara and Clark Clifford.

Mr. Laird, in his letter of Jan. 18, 1974, to the committee chairman, Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., said his previous statement in public session "represented, and my knowledge that I had never approved operations over North Vietnam and, secondly, my understanding of activities authorized by preceding secretaries of defense. I have just been informed that such activities were conducted over North Vietnam in 1967 and again in 1968."

Most of these rainmaking efforts were expended over the portion of the Ho Chi Minh supply trail that runs from North Vietnam through Laos and into a corner of Cambodia.

The efforts directly over North Vietnam ended, according to the Pentagon, with the November,

1968 U.S. bombing halt order by President Johnson and were never resumed.

The seeding of clouds to make rain over other areas, including a portion of South Vietnam, continued until July 3, 1973.

At one time, 2,600 flights—at a cost of \$216 million—were made by Air Force C-130 and RF-4 aircraft. They dropped canisters of seeding material into cloud formations. This forms silver iodide or lead iodide crystals which can accelerate and increase the rain-producing properties of clouds.

The idea behind the project was to take advantage of the annual southwest monsoon winds that normally produce rains in Laos from June through September and further increase both the rainfall and its duration. The object was to further soften muddy roads so that they could not be used to cause landmines and to wash out river crossings.

Pentagon witnesses conceded that it was impossible to measure or verify the results of what they did. Only theoretical and subjective estimates were offered to the committee. These estimated that rainfall was increased in "limited" areas up to 30 percent above that normally predicted.

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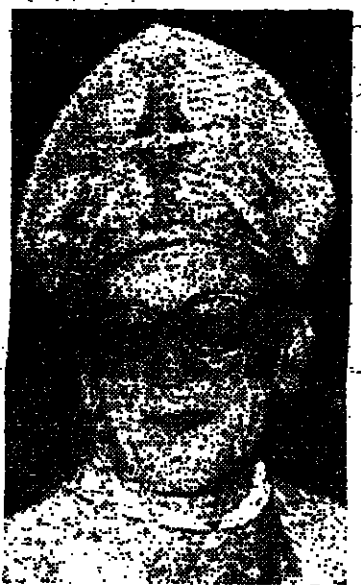
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Jean Cardinal Danielou

Jean Danielou, French Cardinal, Theologian, Dies

PARIS, May 20 (AP)—Jean Cardinal Danielou, 69, a leading Catholic theologian, died today after complaining of illness while he was visiting friends.

One of the rare priests to be named a cardinal without having served as a bishop or in any other administrative function, Cardinal Danielou was a professor of theology at the Catholic Institute of Paris from 1944 to 1969. His mission as a cardinal was to keep up liaison with intellectual circles. He was a member of the French Academy.

Cardinal Danielou was a strong defender of the primacy of the Pope and was one of the promoters of a "letter of fidelity and obedience" which was sent to Pope Paul VI with more than 100,000 signatures.

He was one of the experts at the Second Vatican Council and aided in preparing the council document on the Church and the Modern World.

Cardinal Danielou preferred civilian garb to ecclesiastical robes, which he donned only for ceremonies. One of his last public appearances was at the mass celebrated at Notre Dame Cathedral last month after the death of President Georges Pompidou.

Soviet Sect Asks Nixon for Help

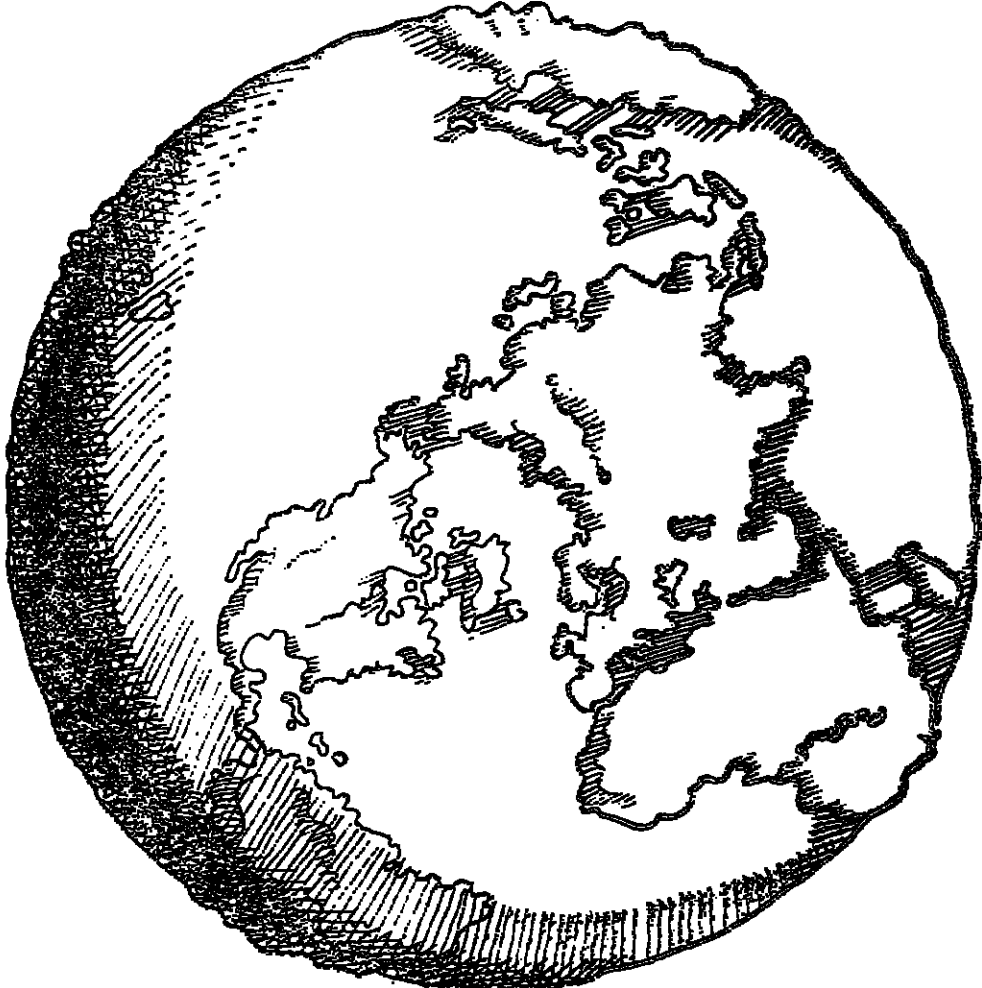
MOSCOW, May 20 (UPI)—Nearly 200 Pentecostal sect members, saying they are persecuted for their faith, appealed to President Nixon today to help them win the right to emigrate to the United States.

Two sect members, Grigori Vashchenko and Yevgeni Breschenko, made available to Western newsmen an open letter to Mr. Nixon signed by 188 members of the Christian Evangelical sect.

They said there are about 100,000 sect members in the Soviet Union and many of them would leave if allowed to do so.

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'Cosi' in Paris —Under The Surface Of the Game

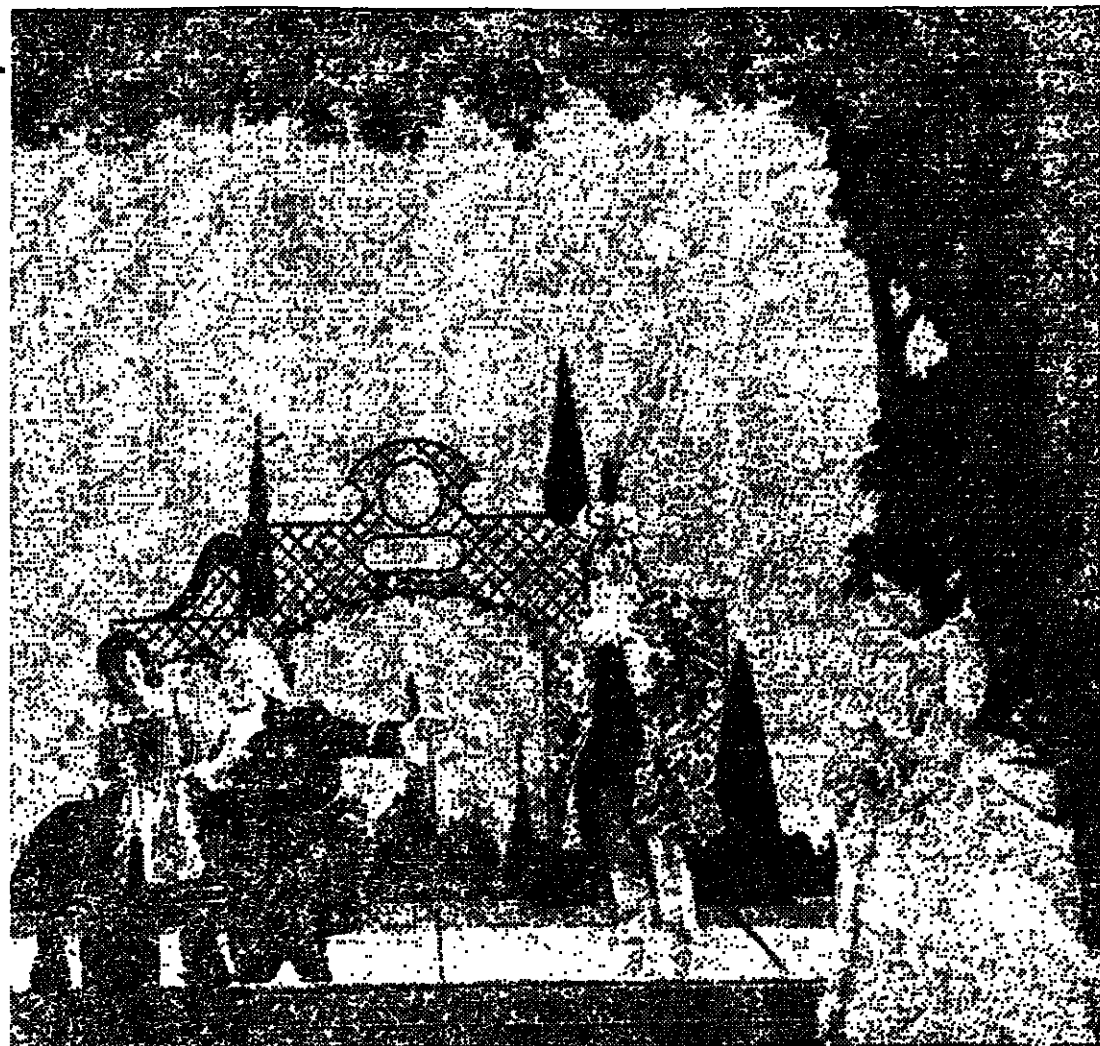
By David Stevens

PARIS, May 20 (UPI)—Some very exciting Mozart singing and Jean-Pierre Ponnelle's beguiling sets and costumes and emotionally disconcerting staging are quite enough to commend the production of "Cosi Fan Tutte" that had its first performance Friday at the Paris Opéra.

Ponnelle's production is fundamentally the one that gave Salzburg's Mozart traditions such a jolt at the 1969 festival, and which he has repeated at other theaters since then. He goes beyond the rococo artificiality and formal symmetry of the opera, digging below the surface of Don Alfonso's game to exploit its rich vein of real and ambiguous human feeling. At the end of this "Cosi," when the transposed lovers are presumably back in place, Guglielmo's unadorned rage at his "betrayal" is more convincing than the happy ending it contradicts. The real outcome of the wager is by no means sure.

Ponnelle's production is a feast for the eyes, too, with its succession of stage pictures evoking an 18th-century atmosphere, like a series of richly detailed period engravings, in the reduced opening of his stage within a stage. His basic set usefully nullified the unsuitably vast expanse of the Paris stage and gave the singers the reinforcement of an acoustic shell.

Unfortunately, the complexity



From left: Teresa Stratas (Despina), Gabriel Bacquier (Don Alfonso), Ryland Davies (Ferrando), Margaret Price (Fiordiligi) in Mozart's "Cosi Fan Tutte" at Paris Opéra.

of the set changes and the technical limitations of the Opéra's stage also meant that some deafening furniture moving played havoc with some musically important events in front of the closed curtain. And Ponnelle's staging would probably gain in relevance if he were not quite so concerned with filling in the background with superfluous detail.

Vocally, the revelation of the evening (for Paris, at least) was Margaret Price's Fiordiligi, rich in emotional depth and triumphant in the bravura extravagances of the role. Despite some weakness, in the lower reaches of its extreme range, her "Come scoglio" was the evening's show-stopper.

Unknown Rembrandts

MOSCOW, May 20 (Reuters)—Previously unknown etchings by Rembrandt have been found in the scientific library of Tartu University in Estonia, Moscow radio has reported. One of them is a portrait of the artist's mother.

The French mezzo J. de Berbie matched her well as Dorabella, singing with her accustomed bright tone but an unsuspected expansiveness of style. As their two confused lovers, Tom Krause was an irresistibly exuberant Guglielmo, while Ryland Davies as Ferrando made up in polish and elegance what he lacked in sheer vocal color.

The strong casting extended to the two prime movers of the plot. Vocally and physically, Gabriel Bacquier's Don Alfonso removed less pulled the strings, with an iron hand in a silken glove, while Teresa Stratas was no soubrette Despina, but an earthy, almost slatternly child of the Neapolitan streets.

Josef Krips, who is conducting this series of performances, has gilt-edged Mozartian credentials, but at the first performance his subdued approach did not fully harmonize with the dramatic density of the staging, and some of the musical ensemble tended to slide apart—although not fatally—under the influence of some slow

tempos. These are things that can, and probably will be, corrected to give the Opéra another Mozart production worthy of setting beside last year's splendid "Figaro."

The Art Market: Young Dealer Turns to Old Masters

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (UPI)—The Aaron family has come full circle with a new exhibition of old masters in Aaron's headquarters at a private mansion in the fashionable 16th arrondissement of Paris.

Didier Aaron is the famous antique dealer who once devoted his major efforts to old-master paintings. But, as time went on, he expanded his interests, incorporated his business, developed the interior decoration part of his interests and went into the obvious corollary: deluxe modern furniture.

Now his son, Olivier, 26, returning to the family fold after a thorough art education including stints at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, has brought up the old masters business again.

The current exhibition marks young Aaron's official entry into his father's business. But his training was such that it would have seemed unlikely that he would ever become a dealer.

After graduating from Sciences Po (officially: Institut d'Etudes Politiques), Olivier Aaron took a master's degree at the Institute of Art and Archaeology in Paris. Then, perhaps anxious to divert himself of any lingering "commercial" suspicion that would hinder his chances in French academic circles, he went to New York to the Met, where he worked under Everett Fahy, now director of the Frick Collection, on the cataloging of the Wrightsman collection. His job was to study the 18th-century French drawings, a Delacroix painting, some impressionist works. He recalls his experiences in New York—if he wanted to study a Goya, it would be taken down and placed in his office for a month—and admits, "I am afraid I am a bit difficult now."

In London

After New York came a stint in the woodwork and furniture department in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. This proved helpful in widening his knowledge of display techniques. Then, Olivier Aaron returned to Paris, where old master paintings—the noble art, by university standards—proved an irresistible attraction. By now, the Aaron enterprise on the Avenue Raymond-Poincaré had several associate companies, including one run by Léon Helft specializing in silver. It seemed logical to open an old masters branch and turn it over to young Aaron.

The striking thing about the inaugural exhibition is its unmis-

Around the Galleries

London

Onesimo Ancones, Sixty One Gallery, 61 Connaught Street, London W. 2, to May 25.

One of the founder-members of the Castile group, Ancones portrays, in an expressionistic way, landscapes of his native province, domestic still lifes and the giants and monsters of carnivals in Navarre.

Kristina Rosenberg, Waterhouse Gallery, 28 Sussex Place, London W. 2, to May 28.

This is the first one-man show of a miniaturist and marine artist, here represented by a series of precise watercolors of the genre natural-historical still life, including the admirable "Roman Snail" and "Pheasant's Feather."

Malcolm Drummond, 1880-1945, Malakoff Gallery, 3 Cork Street, London W. 1, to May 31.

A founder-member of the Camden Town group and one of the most interesting of Sickert's pupils, Drummond was never accorded a one-man show in his lifetime, which seems an injustice in the light of the general quality of this collection of more than 80 of his works.

Terence Gurney, Sladmore Gallery, 33 Bruton Place, Berkeley Square, London W. 1, to June 1. Terence Gurney is the kind of artist who sets anti-academics into a frenzy of rage. He portrays with masterly versatility and equal ease Ethiopian landscapes, steam locomotives, horses in fields, Thameside watercolors, the ceremony of the keys at the Tower of London, portraits, the guard-

ians of the Camargue and satirical mouse pieces.

Richard Beer, Thackeray Gallery, 18 Thackeray Street, Kensington Square, London W. 8, to June 1.

This exhibition of oils, chiefly of Italian towns and landscapes, is redolent of a somnolent classicism. Beer has the Englishman's love of quiet corners and discreet elegance, and happily interprets the spirit of place which has so long drawn Englishmen to Italy.

H. R. Brabazon/North African Traveler, Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, London W. 1, to June 1.

Hercules Brabazon Brabazon (1821-1906), a key figure in British impressionist painting, traveled the world for subjects and first showed in public at the age of 70, at the insistence of young painters led by John Singer Sargent. This collection of 50 of his works shows yet again how underestimated are English painters by the English public. The North African Traveler show, subtitled "Casablanca to Cairo," comprises African themes by a number of Brabazon's British contemporaries and is equally full of good things.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Paris

Fred Deur, Galerie B, 30 Rue de l'Ecluse, Paris 6, to June 22. This self-taught artist who is now in his fifties is represented here by a collector of his drawings done in the early 1960s. They are sensitive, miniaturistic and, one is tempted to say, microscopic. Many of the drawings rather suggest a cell structure

viewed through the microscope but this would be too restrict a description. There had been show devoted to Fred Deur the CNAC some time ago it showed him more as a draftsman of monstrous anatomies. I present show is, in my view, far and finer.

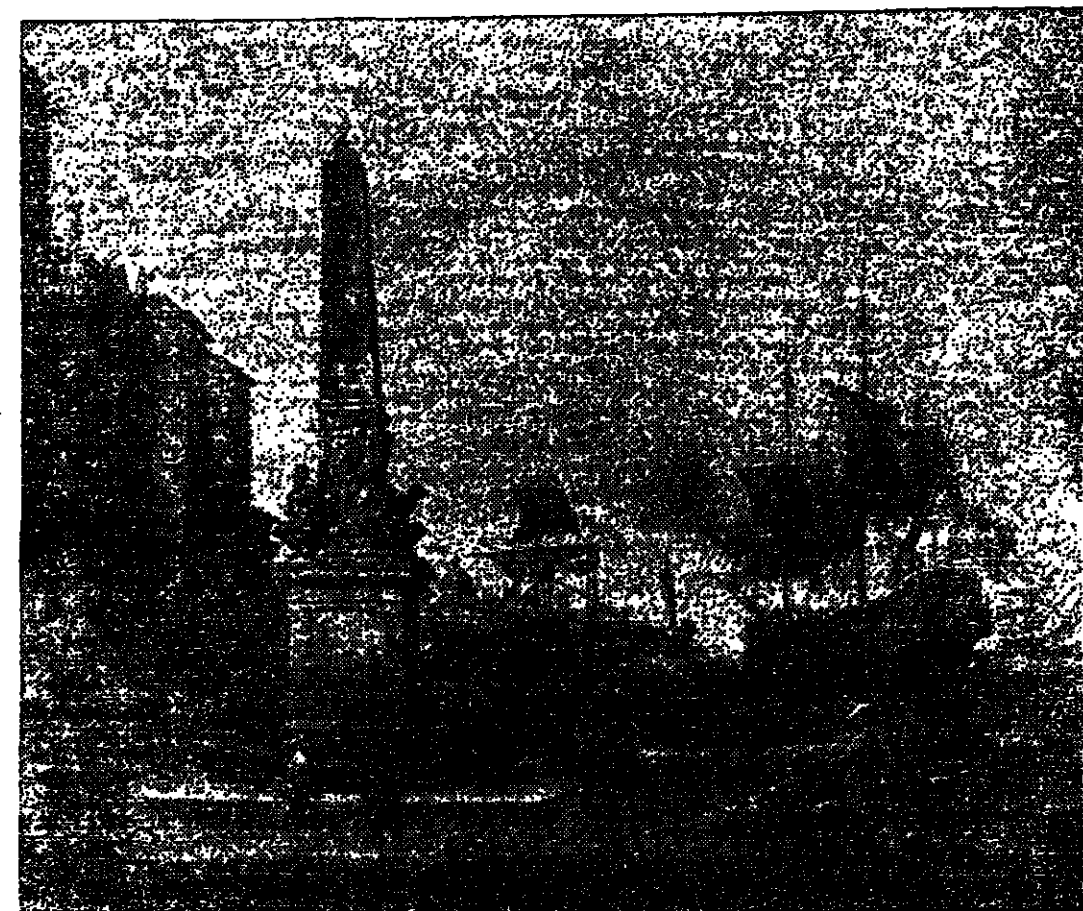
Ivan Valchev, La Nouvelle Galerie, 42 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to May 31.

Ivan Valchev, who teaches the University of Maria makes use of the image of a bull. This tends to make the recent for, except through Pica and Hemingway, artists have a less contact with bulls in adays. When a symbol falls aside the area of common experience it tends to become a literary device. As an engraver, however, Valchev has ability and a quence, and he successfully folds a space and suggests mo-

Lohi, Galerie Jacques Kerchao, 53 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, June 29.

The Lohi of the Upper Voltaire to this day remained one of the least known people of the region and it was supposed to their artistic activity was restricted to the production some jewelry inspired by that the Ashantis. This exhibition 30 sculptures is therefore a relation for it shows not only the Lohi were sculptors but their sculpture is of the high quality. Beautifully displayed this small gallery are heads a full-length sculptures, all of the ancestor figures.

—MICHAEL GIBBS



Port scene of Leghorn, Italy, by Abraham Storck.

table "museum" flavor. Not that there are any Rembrandts or Vermeers—but some of the pictures typify an art historian's preoccupation in that they are either "discoveries" or throw an interesting light on a trend.

Most typical of Olivier Aaron's approach is probably the work by Bartholomeus Breenberg, a second-rank painter. It is also a scoop: Aaron identified the work. The short notice in the catalogue snacks of scholarship with its four main references to the painter, all from learned journals (Aaron perhaps overlooked the fact that few buyers know that Jahrb. P. K. means Jahrbücher Preussischer Kunstsammlungen or that A. Q. means Art Quarterly—although of course these references are immediately comprehensible to the specialist). The painter is briefly characterized as a Dutchman specializing in Italian landscapes and historical or biblical scenes.

As Aaron points out, Breenberg was strongly influenced by his countryman Cornelis van Poelenburgh, whom he met during a stay in Rome between 1620 and 1627. Returning to Amsterdam in

1632, the artist gradually gave up his Poelenburghian manner and fell under the influence of Rembrandt.

Then, Olivier Aaron makes his point. He identifies the picture as "Solomon's Judgment" (oil on panel, 27.5 by 69 centimeters) with the monogram C.P. "C.P." stands for Cornelis van Poelenburgh and sometimes appears on Breenberg's work because, says Aaron, the artist worked in Poelenburgh's studio. Indeed, the monogram often accompanies Breenberg's full signature. The initials can, therefore, not be taken as proof that the picture is by Poelenburgh, as was once argued.

Also in the show are two signed pictures by Breenberg, perfect parallels to "Solomon's Judgment." One, called "Joseph's Brothers," was part of the famous collection amassed by Count Rudolf Czernin in Vienna and auctioned at Christie's in May, 1963. It has the same perspective, with the dome of the Pantheon in the background, the same figures in the crowd, the same Oriental costumes for the principals. This comparison, moreover, dates "Solomon's Judgment," which must

have been done about the same time as "Joseph's Brothers" which is dated 1655.

Young Aaron says that the picture that sells best in master shows is the winter so preferably with ice skaters. It is none in his show. Anytime with a Brueghelian air does, too. There are none of these in his show, either.

He pointed—unenthusiastic—to a pair of Abraham Slu (300,000 francs) when asked would sell easily. Yet, here as he had made an interesting discovery. A well-known monum by Pietro Tacca, still standing Leghorn, is painted once behind in one of the two Slu—the monument, he says, is the monument known to Slu through Stefano della Be (1810-1944) engraved views Leghorn—Della Bella was in sterdam from 1646 to 1647. As I was leaving, he showed a strange work—two huge ures, painted in three-quarter view, in an unusual perspective. "I like this very much, you know," he said. "It's unsalable but I don't tell anyone. My father would be angry."

On the Arts Agenda

The Salzburg Landestheater and Mozarteum Orchestra—140 strong with guest artists and chorus—will give four performances of Mozart's "Don Giovanni."

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and three orchestral concerts in Reims from June 6 to 15. The series is in the framework of the cultural exchange program between the twinned Austrian and French cities, which last year took an expedition of the "Trio aures of the City of Reims" to Salzburg. The production of "Don Giovanni," conducted by Leopold Hager and staged by Ferdynd Milla, is based on the recently published critical edition of material relating to the 1787 premiere. The cast includes Pavel Gerdtshov in the title part, Dan Marek as Ottavio, Elisabeth Löw-Sobky as Donna Anna, Jura Card as Donna Elvira, and Janet Perry as Zerlina. The concert programs in-

clude works by Mozart, Beethoven and Schubert, with Hager Gilbert Schuchter as piano soloist and Rudolf Klepac as soloist. Opera performances are in the Maison de la Culture, André Malraux and the concert in the Municipal Theater and Saint-René Basilica.

A new production of Wagner's "Tannhäuser" is scheduled for its first performance, 8 at the Zurich Opera in a setting by Ernst Poetgen, designed by Toni Büssinger and Ferdinand Lehner's musical direction. Subsequent performances all in the program of the Festival, are scheduled for 12, 14, 21 and 27.

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Zwevegem, Belgium

Activities

- ☐ Steel wire and steel wire products, including fencing, stainless steel wires, and sewing machine needles for household and industrial use.
- ☐ Steel cord and related products for the reinforcement of rubber or plastic articles, such as automobile tyres, flexible high pressure hoses, conveyor and transmission belts.
- ☐ Furniture and mattresses.
- ☐ Containers, baskets and racks for packaging, storage and transport, for warehouse equipment and for household purposes.
- ☐ Engineering and Services: the design, manufacture and supply of machines, installations and complete factories for the production of steel wire and wire products.

Breakdown of Group turnover in 1973

By activity:	
wire and wire products	59%
engineering and services	2%
wire and metal assembly	6%
furniture sector	9%
steel wire for rubber reinforcement	24%
By geographical area:	
E.E.C.	62%
rest of Europe	10%
North America	17%
rest of the world	11%

Plants and Sales Offices

The Bekaert Group has manufacturing operations, through subsidiary and associated companies, in Belgium, France, the United Kingdom (the Tinsley Wire Industries Group), Spain, the Netherlands, Italy, U.S.A., Japan (Bridgestone Bekaert Steel Cord Co. Ltd.), Venezuela, Chile, Honduras and Ecuador.

Sixteen sales offices are established in Europe, North America and South Africa, and 150 sales representatives are spread over the five continents.

Developments in 1973

The active commercial promotion of stainless steel fibres and yarns, mainly used to reduce static electricity in carpets, was commenced. These Bekitex® yarns, already in production in Belgium, will also be manufactured from the second quarter of 1974 by

Consolidated results of the Bekaert Group

In B.F. millions	1973	1972	
Turnover	16,066	13,093	+ 23%
Net profit after taxation and minorities	649	416	+ 56%
Depreciation	915	779	
Own equity	3,857	3,604	
Investments in plant, property and equipment	1,104	1,164	
Personnel on December 31st	14,462	13,535	

Results of the parent company, N.V. Bekaert S.A.

In B.F. millions	1973	1972	
Turnover	9,430	7,671	+ 23%
Net profit after taxation	449	340	+ 32%
Depreciation	617	594	
Own equity	3,570	3,373	
Investments in plant, property and equipment	703	759	
Per share in B.F.			
Net profit	278	210	+ 32%
Net dividend*	85	75	

*To be proposed by the Board of Directors to the General Assembly of Shareholders.

Bekaert Steel Wire Corporation at Acworth (Georgia, U.S.A.).

At Bekaert's Research Centre in Deerlijk (Belgium) a project relating to cut steel wire for fibre concrete has passed the trials phase and the commercial introduction of this new product is now being prepared.

Bituminar®, another new product which is used for the reinforcement of sea-walls and river banks, is being marketed successfully by Bekaert at Zwevegem (Belgium).

Together with Cerro Corporation (U.S.A.), S.A. Laminaires, Tréfileries et Câbleries de Lens (France) founded Tubes Euro Lens, a company which will manufacture thin-walled copper tubes from May 1974. The new plant will be located at Harnes (Pas-de-Calais, France).

With a view to expanding the Group's market share of beadvire for the tyre market, additional production lines for this item will be installed both in Aalter (Belgium) and Rome (U.S.A.).

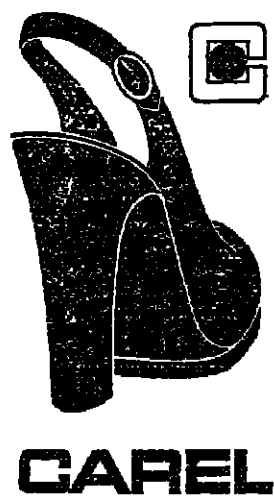
At Valencia (Venezuela), S.A. Vicson not only expanded its steel wire department but in the months to come it will also start the production of beadvire.

New sales offices, established in 1973 in Helsingborg (Sweden) and in Oslo (Norway), are now fully active.

Annual Assembly of the Shareholders: 10.30 a.m., 28th May, 1974 at Zwevegem, Belgium.

Copies of the Report and Accounts for 1973 (in English, French or Dutch) can be obtained from Public Relations Department, N.V. Bekaert S.A., B. 8550 Zwevegem, Belgium.

N.V. Bekaert S.A.
Zwevegem, Belgium



PARIS
41, bd des Capucines, Paris 6^e
20, bd St-Michel, Paris 6^e
12, rue du Four, Paris 6^e
4, rue Tronchet, Paris 8^e
9, avenue Mozart, Paris 16^e
BRUXELLES
1 A, Chaussée de Charleroi
NEW YORK
55 St & Madison Avenues, NYC

[illegible]

New York Stock Exchange Trading

New York Stock Exchange Trading

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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May 15	220,572	305,014	4,007
May 14	214,042	305,250	4,654
May 13	225,423	345,395	17,632
May 12	224,999	345,399	7,437
May 9	224,881	325,417	8,703
These totals are included in the sales season.			

100

American Stock Exchange Trading

1974- High, Low	Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	100s. High Low Last. Chgs	1974- High, Low	Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	100s. High Low Last. Chgs	1974- High, Low	Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	100s. High Low Last. Chgs	1974- High, Low	Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	100s. High Low Last. Chgs	1974- High, Low	Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	100s. High Low Last. Chgs	1974- High, Low	Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	100s. High Low Last. Chgs	1974- High, Low	Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	100s. High Low Last. Chgs	1974- High, Low	Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	100s. High Low Last. Chgs
12 1/2	AAR Co	10	12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2	AAR Co	10	12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2	AAR Co	10	12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2	AAR Co	10	12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2	AAR Co	10	12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2	AAR Co	10	12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2	AAR Co	10	12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2	AAR Co	10	12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2

U.S. Mutual Fund Redemptions Increase During Month

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—Net redemptions of U.S. mutual funds in April were \$49.7 million compared with \$49.7 million in March, the Investment Company Institute reported today.

A year ago in April, net redemptions were \$151.8 million.

Gross redemptions last month declined to \$227.7 million from \$246.7 million in March and \$451.8 million a year ago.

Mutual fund sales in April dropped to \$262.1 million compared with \$296.9 million in March and \$300 million in April a year ago.

In April, funds were net sellers of portfolio securities and common stocks. Total portfolio purchases were \$1.089 billion with sales of \$1.16 billion.

Common stock purchases were \$874 million and common stock sales were \$945.1 million.

Euromoney Deposits Rise in U. LONDON, May 20 (AP)—Although several Swiss banks have indicated that they are taking a more cautious attitude toward lending in the London Euromoney market, there is no suggestion in the Bank of England's latest statistics released today that overseas banks as a whole are adopting a similar attitude.

The statistics show that Eurocurrency deposits in Britain from overseas rose the equivalent of about £1.9 billion in the four weeks ended April 17, compared with an increase of about £1.05 billion the previous four weeks.

Indeed, between the Dec. 12 and April 17 statement periods, Eurocurrency deposits from overseas increased by more than \$5.7 billion compared with a gain in the same period a year earlier of \$3.4 billion.

A British government official remarked that the Eurocurrency market has been functioning well in its task of evening out surpluses and deficits among nations.

Nevertheless, the Eurocurrency market's continued rapid growth has caused nervousness. The Bank of England's statistics show that London's gross Eurocurrency deposits (including interbank deposits) rose 15.3 percent to \$61.9 billion on April 17.

The Japanese wholesale price index (1970 equals 100) stood at 130.4 in the first 10 days of April, up 0.5 percent from the previous 10 days and up 35.3 percent from the average of March.

The Bank of Japan announced today.

Japan Price Index 1 TOKYO, May 20 (AP)—The Japanese wholesale price index (1970 equals 100) stood at 130.4 in the first 10 days of April, up 0.5 percent from the previous 10 days and up 35.3 percent from the average of March.

The Bank of Japan announced today.

1973: A YEAR OF INTERNATIONAL GROWTH

Extracts from the Report to Shareholders by Mr. Henry Keswick, Chairman and Managing Director of The Hongkong Land Co. Ltd.

Earnings per share up 20%; properties revalued

1973 was an important year in the group's development—marked by the raising of US\$50,000,000 in the international capital market; the acquisition of Fitzpatrick's Food Supplies (Far East) Ltd., a major supermarket and food supplies company in Singapore and Malaysia; and the letting of the 52-storey Connaught Centre, the largest building ever developed by Hongkong Land.

Group net profit after tax for 1973 was US\$26,914,000 (US\$21,681,000 for 1972) and earnings per share rose 20%. Dividends paid and recommended for 1973 total 4.94¢ per share—an increase of 15% over 1972.

The major portion of the group's property portfolio was revalued in August 1973 by Jones, Lang, Wootton at US\$711,260,000 indicating a surplus of some US\$163,894,000 over book values. It is not planned to incorporate this surplus into the group's accounts at the present time.

The group now has over 40,000 shareholders, making Hongkong Land one of the widest-held public companies listed in Hong Kong.

3 million sq. ft. of commercial space

The group is the principal owner of prime buildings in the Central District of Hong Kong, with some 3,100,000 sq. ft. of lettable space including 700,000 sq. ft. in Connaught Centre.

Demolition of Alexandra House will begin in May 1974, and a new 34-storey office building is scheduled for completion in 1976.

The 41-storey World Trade Centre (45% owned) is under construction (completion 1975), housing in the podium the largest convention facilities in Hong Kong.

A ten-year progressive redevelopment scheme is planned for our five older Central District properties.

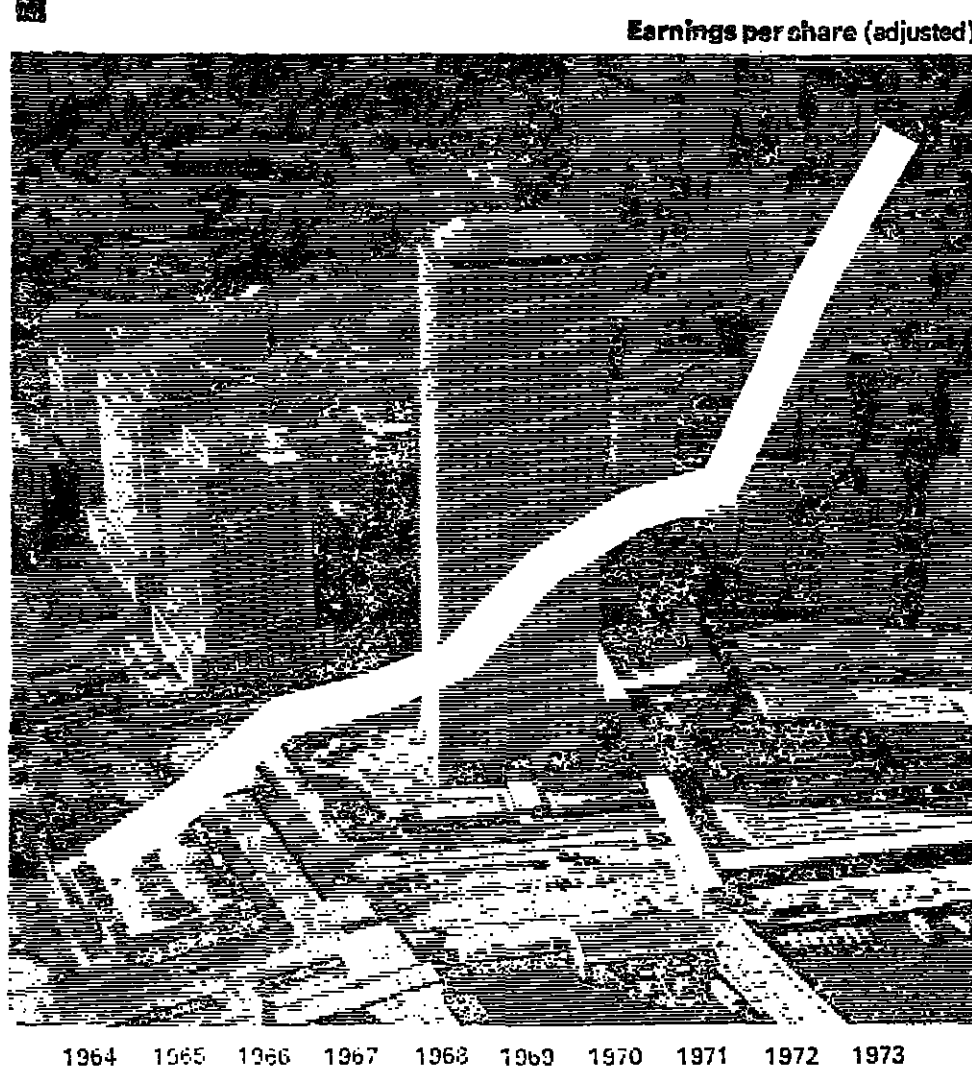
In Kuala Lumpur, a supermarket, car park and 18-storey office complex owned by Fitzpatrick's are now completed and let, also substructure tenders have been received for a 27-storey building, in which the group is a partner, due for completion in mid-1978.

Residential demand exceeds supply

The demand for our extensive first class residential properties continues to exceed the supply. May Tower (54 duplex flats, in joint venture) and Brankome Towers (94 flats) are under construction and the group has substantial land holdings at Pokfulam for future development pending Government approval. Over 1,000 other flats for sale are under construction or planned in joint ventures in Hong Kong. Work should soon begin on 900 acres of housing in Jakarta, in partnership with our Guam properties are under development.

Hotel expansion

Since the end of 1973, the group's subsidiary, City Hotels Ltd.—operators of The Mandarin—has formed Mandarin International Hotels Ltd. to market existing hotels and seek new regional hotel management opportunities.



The group owns 49% of Bangkok's Oriental Hotel and 31% of the Excelsior Hotel, while City Hotels Ltd. owns 20% of Lee Gardens Hotel and 40% of Maxim's Caterers Ltd. The group has advanced plans for a 500-room Jakarta Mandarin in Indonesia (completion mid-1976) and is investigating a 1,200-room tourist hotel on a site owned at Causeway Bay. Interest is held in The Hongkong Hotel and Empress Hotel, through Harbour Centre Development Ltd., have been exchanged with The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd. in return for 6% of that company's equity. Kowloon Wharf owns the Marco Polo Hotel in Singapore as well as considerable property in Kowloon.

Asian food interests The Dairy Farm group, acquired in November 1972, made their first full year's profit and dividend contribution. Net profit after tax rose to US\$6,536,000 for 1973 from US\$5,312,000 for 1972—an increase of 23%. Dairy Farm have continued their planned and vigorous expansion. There are 13 shopping centres in operation and 8 more under construction in Hong Kong.

Fitzpatrick's in Singapore and Malaysia are being integrated with the Dairy Farm group.

Land holdings for a decade of development While the problems caused by the energy crisis may have some effect on the group, the current prospects for a continued rate of growth in line with previous years are encouraging. The balance sheet and financial resources are exceptionally strong and the group owns a magnificent portfolio of modern revenue producing developments.

We have sufficient land holdings in the commercial, residential and trading fields to keep our development programme busy up to the end of the decade, and the group has established relationships within the international capital market which should enable the necessary finance for major developments to be obtained.

Henry Keswick Chairman

The Hongkong Land Company Ltd

Gloucester Building, Hong Kong.

	1973 US\$	1972 US\$
Group Profit after Taxation	26,914,000	21,681,000
Dividends	23,735,000	18,443,000
Shareholders' Funds	567,172,000	549,696,000
Earnings per share	5.61¢	4.66¢
Dividends per share	4.94¢	4.28¢

* Adjusted for Bonus Issue of 5 for 1 in February 1973
All above currency conversions from HK\$ made at rate ruling end-March 1974

Tokyo Exchange

May 20, 1974

Price	Yen	Price	Yen
Asohi Glass	293	Mitsui Bussan	471
Canon	254	Mitsui Bussan Ind.	453
Dai Nip. Print.	335	Mitsui Bussan Corp.	453
Fuji Bank	335	Mitsui Bussan Ind.	453
Fuji Photo	335	Mitsui Bussan Corp.	453
Hitachi	161	Nippon Elec.	396
Honda Motor	745	Sharp	360
C. Itoh	320	Shiohara	370
Japan Air Lines	1820	Sanyo Corp.	370
Kansai Air P.	400	Sumitomo Bk.	420
Kao Soap	324	Tokai Marine	247
Kirin Brewery	324	Tokai Marine	247
Komatsu	281	Tokai Marine	247
Nippon Ind.	443	Tokai Marine	247
Nippon Ind. E. Ind.	443	Tokai Marine	247
Nippon Ind. E. Ind.	443	Tokai Marine	247

SNIA VISCOSA

JOINT STOCK COMPANY
CAPITAL: LIRE 64,107,750,000.

Head Office: Via Montebello, 18, Milan

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
held 30th April, 1974.

The Annual General Meeting of the Company was held on 30 April 1974 and chaired by Mr. Luigi Santa Maria. In 1973 sales registered 308,000 million lire, an increase of 27.4% on the 1972 figure.

Sales of the whole group, taking in associated companies both in Italy and abroad, amounted to 514,000 million lire, a rise of 24.3%.

The Report describes the activities of the different Divisions in which the Company operates. The Textile Division enjoyed a good market, with demand exceeding supply. This Division's sales were up by 26.6% and further advances were made during the year to improve the production of synthetic fibres as against artificial fibres. The proportion between these two kinds of fibre rose from 1.18% in 1972 to 1.36% in 1973.

The Chemical Division sales rose by 38.5% and those of the Engineering and Industrial Construction Division by 10.9%. The Report goes on to give full information on research activity, the labour situation and the associated companies at home and abroad. The business of these latter companies was also better in 1973 by comparison with 1972.

The Report closes with a review of the appreciable results achieved in 1973 despite the price freeze, shortage, and higher cost of raw materials. Having attained the production and trading objectives of the 1968-1973 plan, the Company has launched the 1974-1978 plan which foresees investment totalling 1,250,000 million.

Finally, the Report deals with the various items in the year's accounts. Operations concluded with a net profit of 85 million lire after allowances and provisions totalling 25,616 million. The net profit was transferred to the staff security fund.

In order to be able to distribute 75 lire per share to the shareholders an amount of 4,007 million lire has been transferred from the share premium account.

During the Meeting the Chairman gave other figures concerning the year's progress. Evidence of the Company's development, and very largely to improved efficiency, the Chairman detailed that the ratio between sales and capital invested in the production process went up from 64.9% in 1972 to 71.8% in 1973, whilst sales per member of staff rose from 9.5 million to 12.1 million lire.

Likewise the proportion of purchases to sales by value went down between the two years from 58.2% to 52.5%, making the value added as a proportion of sales go up from 41.8 to 47.5%. Results have also been positive the first four months of the present year. Sales equalled 123,000 million lire, shown an increase of 51.9% over the same period last year.

The Meeting then approved the Report, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account and the proposals for transferring the net profit to the staff security fund and draw on the share premium account to provide the shareholders with 75 lire per share. The following Directors were then confirmed: Mr. Alessandro Brunetti, Mr. Eugenio Cefaluni, Mr. Carlo Pesenti, Mr. Luigi Santa Maria, Mr. Adolfo Tino and Mr. Ubaldo Turchio. After the Meeting the Board of Directors confirmed the appointments of Mr. Luigi Santa Maria as Chairman and Managing Director, and of Mr. Carlo Pesenti as Vice Chairman. The other Directors who were appointed are Mr. Paolo Martinotti, Vice-Chairman, and Mr. Mario Schimberni, Managing Director.

American Stock Exchange Trading

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SUMMARY OF THE 1973 ANNUAL REPORT

COMPAGNIE BRUXELLES LAMBERT
pour la finance & l'industrie s.a.

During 1973, Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert has undertaken to rationalize its portfolio and has participated in important financial transactions. Among the latter, the most significant were the following:

- the joint take-over bid with Société Générale de Belgique on the shares of Verreux de la Belfort owned by the public. The successful conclusion of this transaction has enabled the two remaining shareholders to put the company into liquidation and has allowed Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert to acquire a direct participation in Glaverbel-Mécaniver;
- the restructuring of Cométra and Cométain, which among other things, resulted in a regrouping within Cométra Off Company of the petroleum interests in the off-shore area of Zaïre;
- in the audio-visual sector, important modifications have been made in the capital and the assets of Audiofin, which has become the principal shareholder of Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Télédiffusion,

Summary of the evolution of the main financial data of Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert pour la Finance et l'Industrie.

Consolidated data for the group as of December 31	1973				
	1970	1971	1972	before equity method of accounting	after
Capital (in million francs)	2,475	2,475	3,924	3,924	3,924
Number of shares (in thousands)	2,475	2,475	3,924	3,924	3,924
AGGREGATE DATA (in million francs)					
Stockholders' equity	3,530	4,808	6,749	7,040	7,714
Estimated net asset value ①	5,744	7,569	12,592	13,447	13,447
Income before depreciation	512	783	966	1,230 ②	1,366 ③
Net income	383	610	827 ②	836 ③	972 ③
Company's share					
— of the income before depreciation	507	574	958	1,212	1,335
— of the net income	378	601	820 ②	817	941
Gross dividend	199	211	392	540	540
PER-SHARE DATA (in francs) ②					
Market price as of December 31	1,618	1,804	2,460	2,530	2,530
Break-up value ①	2,255	2,442	3,123	3,348	3,348
Income before depreciation	201	227	244	309	340
Net income	150	159	209 ②	208	240
Dividend					
— before Withholding Tax	78	83	100	137.5	137.5
— after Withholding Tax	78	83	100	110	110
Price earning ratio	10.8	11.3	11.8	12.2	10.5
Yield (dividend/price)					
— gross, in %	4.8	4.6	4.1	5.4	5.4
— net, in %	4.8	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.3

- ① Excluding Goodwill.
- ② Adjusted, after deducting Minority Interests.
- ③ Tax credit of F 127.8 million is included in these amounts.
- ④ Including the figures for previous years, the profit amounted to BF 659 million, the Company's share being BF 652 million, or BF 166 per share.

- In the field of insurance, the participation of Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert in l'Urbaine has been raised to 50 percent and a cooperative agreement has been concluded with Union des Assurances de Paris, which holds 33 percent of l'Urbaine, for the purpose of better utilizing the resources of both companies in order to promote the development of l'Urbaine, while offering at the same time greater possibilities of cooperation between its shareholders.

Another major event is the important agreement concluded in December 1973 with the management of Banque de Bruxelles. This bank, Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert and Banque Lambert have agreed to cooperate and to institute a procedure of systematic consultation in order to establish the most suitable methods for cooperation. This agreement should make it possible to determine the appropriate structure in which to organize future collaboration with the second largest bank of the country, whose principal shareholder is Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert.

Distribution of assets

estimated value	1972		1973	
	in billion francs	in %	in billion francs	in %
Portfolio	11.4	70	12.0	65
Land and real-estate business	2.2	13	2.4	13
Other assets	1.7	10	4.1	22
Total gross assets	15.3	100	18.5	100
Stockholders equity	12.6	77	13.5	73
Current liabilities	3.7	23	5.0	27

Geographical Distribution

Europe	84%	(Belgium and Luxembourg 69%)
America	8%	
Africa	8%	

Break-up value

After eliminating minority interests, our company's share in the group's stockholders' equity has a total net estimated value of BF 13,138 million. On this basis, break-value per share amounted to BF 3,348 on December 31, 1973 (excluding any appreciation of goodwill), up 7.2 percent from the corresponding break-up value of BF 3,123 reached one year earlier.

Financial results

in millions of belgian francs	1972	1973
revenue from operations and participations	2,221	2,813
income from securities transactions	473	618
	<u>2,694</u>	<u>3,431</u> ③
cost of operations	1,532	1,907
income taxes	<u>196</u>	<u>294</u>
	<u>-1,728</u>	<u>-2,201</u>
income before amortization and depreciation	966	1,230
depreciation	<u>= 139</u>	<u>= 394</u>
net income for the year	827	836
balance from previous years	<u>= 168</u>	<u>=</u>
	659	836
effect of equity method of accounting	140	136
total net income	799	972

The share of Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert in the group's profits before amortization and depreciation amounts to BF 1,212 million (BF 309 per share) up from BF 253 million, or 26 percent, from the BF 959 million (BF 244) reached in 1972. Although this growth fairly reflects the evolution of the financial results of our group, increases in amortization and depreciation and in the tax credit explain the stability of net income which amounts to BF 836 million. The shares of the company in that amount is BF 817 million, or BF 208 per share.

Using the same method of accounting for the subsidiaries in which Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert holds a 30 percent to 50 percent share, the share of the company in the net income amounts to BF 941 million, or BF 240 per share.

Investment return on net assets

The development of the break-up value per share of Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert has to be taken into consideration in the estimation of the return on our assets. Based on the yearly increases in such break-up value added to the gross amounts distributed, the investment return reached 15.3 percent per year for the period 1969-1973, as compared with 15.4 percent for the period 1968-1972. The rate of 10.8 percent recorded in 1973 was affected by the unfavorable evolution of the stock exchanges during the last weeks of 1973.

Dividend

The net dividend for 1973 is BF 110 as compared with BF 100 for the year 1972.

Major Investments of the Company's portfolio

Estimated value	In million Belgian Francs	in % portfolio total
Petrolina	2,145	17.9
Banque de Bruxelles	1,025	8.6
Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Télédiffusion	753	6.3
Electrobel	678	5.7
Brasseries, Limonaderies et Matières du Zaïre „Bralima"	490	4.1
L'Urbaïne	450	3.8
Heineken	333	2.8
Forges de Thy-Marcinelle et Monceau	294	2.4
Elcirogaz	294	2.4
Métallurgique et Minière de Rodange-Athus	287	2.4
Glavertel-Mecaniver	282	2.3
Cockatill	235	2.0
Intercom	225	1.9
GB Entreprises	215	1.8
Cométra Oil Cy	214	1.8
Hauts Fourneaux de la Chiers	211	1.8
Société Financière pour les Pays d'Outre-Mer	207	1.7
	8,338	69.7
Participations of less than BF 200 million	3,638	30.3
Total estimated value	11,976	100.0

Copies of the full report are available at the headoffice of Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert,
Avenue Marnix 24, B-1050 Brussels

'I S'POSE YOU SEEN ME SITTIN' IN THE CORNER AGAIN TODAY, SO I MAIGHT AS WELL TELL YOU 'BOUT IT....'

Art Buchwald

The Great Jewel Flap

WASHINGTON—“Dick, where are my matched set of emerald and diamond necklace and earrings? The last time I saw them they were here in the safe.”

“Uh, uh, I think they are over in the chief of protocol’s office, Pat.”

“What is my jewelry doing over there?”

“Well, I don’t know how to tell you this, but they’re not your jewelry.”

“You didn’t sell them to pay our back taxes did you?”

“No, Pat. You see those jewels were given to us by the Saudi Arabian royal family.”

“But you told me that you gave me the necklace and earrings for my birthday.”

“I did not. I distinctly remember saying that I could give them to you for your birthday—but it would be wrong.”

“That isn’t what you said at all, Dick, and you know it. You said that someone had offered to sell you the set for \$52,000 and you could raise the money without any trouble at all. The question was not whether you should pay it, but would the jeweler keep demanding more money

later on. You said, if it cost you more than \$52,000, it would be wrong.”

“I don’t care what I said, Pat. I still know the jewels were given to us by the Saudi Arabians.”

“Why didn’t you tell me that in the first place?”

“National security. I couldn’t let anyone know the Saudis had given us jewels. If I did, the Swedish would start giving us jewels and there would be no end to it.”

“You know, Dick, that’s the only jewelry you ever gave me.”

“Now, Pat, stop crying. I remember the days when you were happy to wear a cloth coat.”

“It isn’t the jewels, Dick—it’s the fact that you misspoke. How can I believe in your credibility if you won’t even tell me the truth about my birthday present?”

“It wasn’t my fault, Pat. If Maxine Cheshire hadn’t stuck her (expensive deleted) nose into the White House, no one would have known about the Saudi gift. Don’t you see what they’re doing? They’re out to destroy me.”

“I understand that, Dick. At the same time it was wrong not to tell me who really gave us the jewels. It’s almost immoral.”

“Immoral you say? Here comes Father McLaughlin, my Jesuit priest. Let’s ask him. Father, do you think I did anything wrong in not telling Pat the jewels I gave her came from Saudi Arabia?”

“Bless you, Mr. President. You did the right thing. It would have been immoral to tell her the truth.”

“The Good Book says ‘Be that deceiveth his wife is innocent of all deception.’ Amen.”

“You see, Pat, even the church supports me.”

“Oh well, it’s not important. But what do I tell Tricia? She thinks the diamond and emerald pin is hers.”

“Tell her we lost it.”

“Why don’t we just tell her that?”

“I’m sure Father McLaughlin has a good answer to that one, Pat. Father?”

“It says in the Good Book: ‘When an Arab king gives a gift of jewels, the price of oil goes up \$10 a barrel. Tell Tricia you lost it.’”

Three years ago, a windmill advocate would have been laughed out of serious scientific gatherings. Today, some of the most respected

U.S. research institutes are building windmills.

Back to the Windmill for Unquixotic Energy

By Nancy Hicks

LINCOLNVILLE, Maine (NYT)—Neil Welliver is an artist, a farmer, a self-proclaimed ecology freak and the owner of a windmill. For the past year and a half, the three-bladed windmill, mounted atop a 50-foot tower behind his sprawling farm house, has been the source of electricity to light his home, wash his clothes, pump his water.

While Welliver, a painter in the avant-garde tradition, may be supplying power for his home in a seemingly old-fashioned manner, he is actually a member of the energy avant-garde: those who recognized the potential energy crisis and looked to some alternative source of power—old and new—to lessen that crisis.

No quixotic lot, this pool of windmill advocates now includes members of some of the most serious research institutes in the country. In addition, countless Americans, many living in rural areas such as this one, where electricity is often expensive, are buying and installing windmills as a source of power for their homes.

Research

The National Science Foundation and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, for example, are spending \$850,000 in the next two years to test an experimental 100-kilowatt wind generator at the Lewis Research Center in Sandusky, Ohio. In addition, NASA is receiving bids for two additional preliminary designs for smaller systems.

Grumman Aerospace Corporation of Bethpage, N.Y., has bought for an undisclosed sum the rights to develop for electricity production a cloth-bladed windmill called a Sailingwing, designed by Thomas Sweeney of Princeton University.

Universities such as the California Institute of Technology and the University of Michigan are teaching courses in wind energy. In addition, countless Americans, many living in rural areas such as this one, where electricity is often expensive, are buying and installing windmills as a source of power for their homes.

In any case a decided effort is being made to look at wind generation as a possible source of power, which some experts estimate could supply up to 10 percent of the nation’s electricity in time.

William Heronemus, an engineer from the University of Massachusetts, summed up this new seriousness about wind energy at a symposium this spring at the New York State Atomic Space Development Authority.

“Three years ago, I would have been laughed out of a gathering such as this one,” said Heronemus, who tried to revive interest in large-scale production of windmills in 1970. The country’s developing energy shortages have added reality to his vision.

For Efficiency

Wind energy is certainly not being considered as The Answer to America’s voracious energy needs. But it is being looked at for efficiency and economy as one of several alternative sources in what most experts believe will be an energy mix for the next few decades.

“There is no question that they are technically feasible,” said Louis Divone, a program manager for wind-energy research at the National Science Foundation. “The question is how to design them according to modern technology. The country hasn’t done any significant research in wind systems for 30 years.”

Windmills are known to be a regional resource, especially in coastal areas and across the Great Plains, where wind velocities exceed 10 miles an hour.

Modern windmills have three basic problems to solve: One is design to maximize the force of the wind, the second is what to do with the electricity manufactured by the mill, the third is cost.

New Designs

New designs for wind generating systems range from the three-bladed metal model that Welliver has to three cloth-covered blades, to a hoop design, called a Carrius rotor, which was developed in the 1930s and is being tested by NASA in Virginia, to a network of dozens of tiny generators attached to some type of net.

Unless the wind velocity is steady and strong enough to keep electrical production constant, a supplementary system must be used, or some method must be found to store excess power for the times when the wind is not blowing.

Welliver, for example, has a 60-battery storage network in the basement of his house. When the batteries are fully charged, the system directly operates household appliances.

Other storage methods are having the electricity converted into hydrogen by electrolyzing water, or the windmill could drive an air compressor, storing the air for release as needed, or, on a larger scale, the electricity created by the wind could be fed into a large power network, obviating the need to use other fuels when wind energy is available.

Together again—Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire

The Reason Hope C PEOPLE: Left the King of Sik

The real reason that Hope Cooke, 33, left her husband, Fred Astaire, last year was that opposition politicians had accused her of being an American spy. The king told Myron Belkin of Associated Press, during an interview in New Delhi, that his wife was hurt by frequent allegations that she was trying to exert U.S. influence on the Indian protectorate. (The official story until now has been that she went to New York to enroll the couple’s two children in school and to arrange medical care for the king’s daughter by his first marriage.)

“She had done a lot for Sik-kin,” the king said. “She developed Sikhism textbooks which are being published by Oxford University. But our opponents said she was trying to introduce American textbooks and an American educational system in Sikhism. She also had assisted some students to go to the United States on some visits. But all this became distorted. The allegations were very wrong and unfortunate.”

The king went on to say “Naturally, she was not used to these political thrashes. . . . She felt hurt, and that was to be expected. I’m hurt myself, but that is part of my job.” He ruled out a divorce—but the couple’s future would seem to depend on the king’s success in retaining some power in Sikhism.

Last year, Henryk, the Polish-born violinist came a Mexican citizen played a benefit for the cancer hospital in Paris. He was back at the hospital time for surgery. Now sitting in Deauville, Sier is playing at several this summer and has a the-world tour coming up.

Charlie Spivak, 60, on superstars of the big band, married a singer Lambert, 41. The trump is resident bandleader at per club in Greenville, wife sings with the band.

—SAMUEL JUI

Spain Pays \$504,000 For a Goya Portrait

MADRID, May 20 (Reuters)—After four years of negotiations with a Spanish family, Spain has bought a Goya portrait, painted in 1788, for slightly more than 40 million pesetas (about \$504,000), according to sources.

The portrait shows the minister of justice (a Mr. Jovellanos) during the reign of Carlos IV. Formerly in the collection of Viscount Truette, the painting will soon be on view at the Prado.

Sunken Village

ROME, May 20 (AP)—After three years of underwater exploration, archaeologists have discovered a Bronze Age village in a lake 65 miles northwest of Rome. The village, dating from about 1100 to 1300 B.C. is under Lake Mezzano in Viterbo.

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